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L. Craig Smith, Principal.

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Application forms and further details from the Personnel Adviser, 253 Hammersmith Road, London W6 8BX, quoting reference DOO, PR.17. Closing date, 23rd August, 1974.

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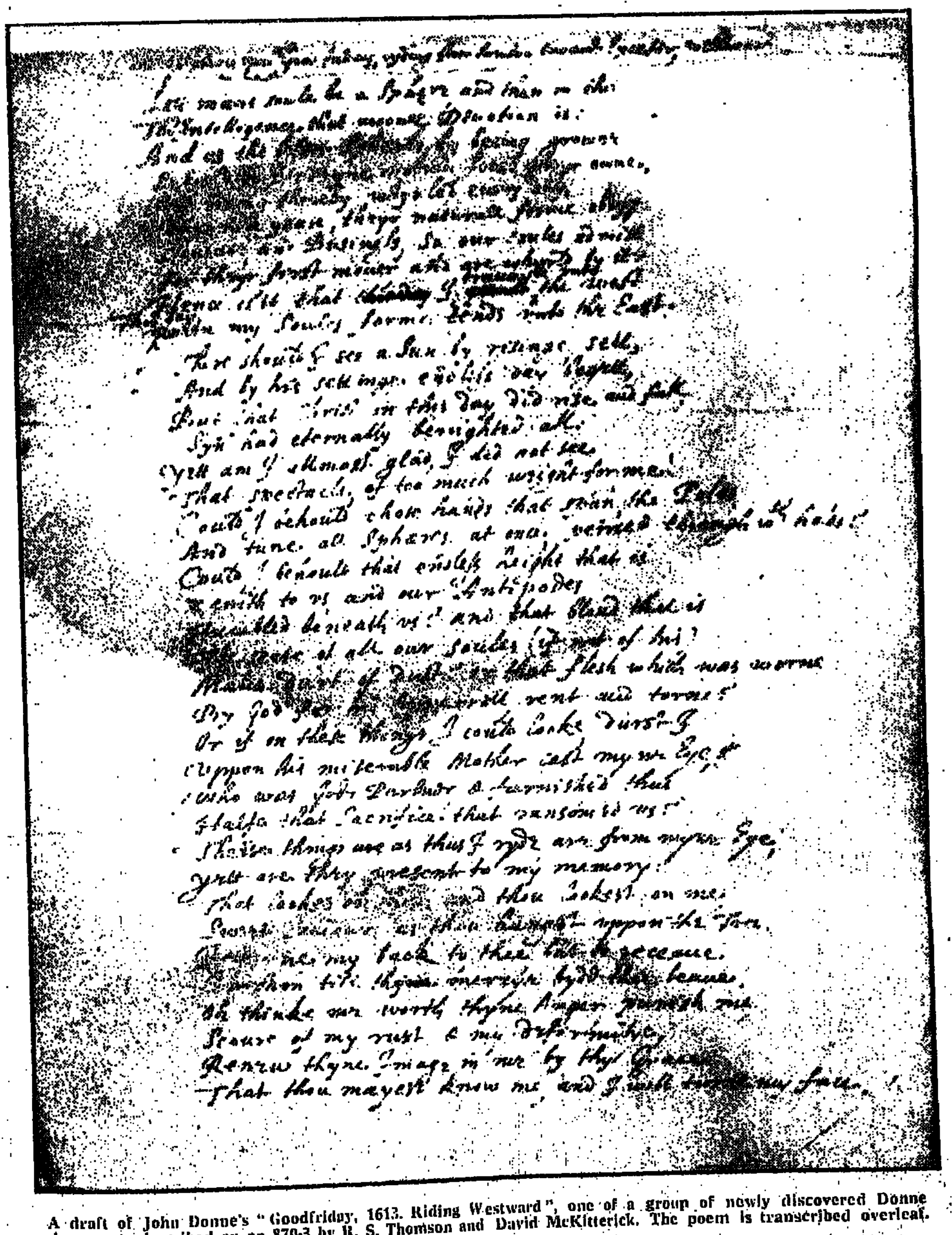
A Donne discovery



A draft of John Donne's "Goodfriday, 1613. Riding Westward", one of a group of newly discovered Donne documents described on pp 870-3 by R. S. Thomson and David McKitterick. The poem is transcribed overleaf.

John Donne's Kimbolton papers

By R. S. Thomson and David McKitterick

Neither of the present writers is a specialist in John Donne and both are aware that only when Donne scholars have had a chance to examine the documents described here will their full importance be revealed. Accordingly we intend this to be only the announcement of the existence and provenance of the documents, their description and, in the case of the poem, of self-evident departures from the established texts. We shall, inevitably, make a few conjectures of our own, which will no doubt be considered, corrected, and perhaps extirpated by future opinion. Our debt to others is obvious throughout.

● ●

In 1952 a large collection of Montague family papers was deposited in Huntingdon Records Office with the cooperation of the present Duke of Manchester. They had for some time lain undisturbed in the stables at Kimbolton Castle, where they were damaged by water. When the castle was formally handed over to Kimbolton School, the documents were transferred to Huntingdon, and there they were carefully sorted and stored. The major part of the collection is of limited interest, consisting of many boxes of estate documents. The Manchester collection is now the most significant holding in the Huntingdon Records Office and will require some years of patient scrutiny before it is fully catalogued.

In or around 1881, the Historical Manuscripts Commission visited Kimbolton Castle at the request of the 8th Duke of Manchester. The more interesting documents found were later removed to the Public Record Office and included papers associated with the Virginia Company (of which Donne was an honorary member) and Donne's holograph of "A letter to the Lady Carey, and Mrs Essex Riche, from Amyens", which has finally been acquired by the Bodleian Library after a much publicized auction sale.

At the time of this sale, the Huntingdon Records Office brought to R. S. Thomson's attention a manuscript of a ballad which was identified as a complete text of *The Zealous Puritan*, an emigration ballad of *c* 1635, later reprinted in an abbreviated form in *Rump Songs*, 1662. In the same bundle of documents there appeared to be one or two papers written in a hand strikingly similar to the reproductions of the Donne poem then appearing in the press (see A. J. Smith's article in the *TLS* on January 7, 1972); but at that time it was the ballad that was of greater significance to its finder.

A few weeks ago, the matter arose again when P. W. M. Blayney of Trinity College, Cambridge, mentioned that a mutual friend, David McKitterick, had an interest in Donne and a knowledge of his handwriting. Two weeks later the two authors of this article visited Huntingdon and discovered five manuscripts. A further check made a few days later revealed a badly faded, stained and damaged draft of a letter written by Donne from Frankfurt on July 3, 1612. With Mr Blayney acting as devil's advocate, the six documents were transcribed and their significance, until then only guessed at, became startlingly obvious.

The six papers comprise:

1. An early draft of "Goodfriday, 1613. Riding Westward."
2. A draft of a letter from Donne to a lady who was a mutual friend of the Earl of Southampton.
3. A draft of an unpublished devotional essay.
4. Some notes upon the subject of conscience.
5. A fragment of some notes taken from an unidentified book.
6. A broken quotation and note from Matthaeus Westmonasteriensis, *Flores historiarum*, London, 1570.

Except for items five and six, all were very heavily corrected and amended by Donne.

The first question one wants to ask is how did these documents come to be in the possession of the Montague family? There is no entirely satisfactory answer but several possibilities. As early as 1601, Donne was associated with Lord Edward Montague of Boughton, when both were Members of Parliament for Brackley in Northamptonshire. Lord Edward was also an associate of Donne's close friend, Sir Edward Herbert. In April 1619, Sir Henry Montague, Lord Edward's younger brother and later 1st Earl of Manchester, acted on Donne's behalf in a legal wrangle involving the Egerton family. Sir Henry was at that time Lord Chief Justice, but neither he nor his brother seems to have had the close relationship with Donne that might have prompted the latter into entrusting such obviously personal documents to their care. The fact that Donne held the benefice of Keyston, some four miles from Kimbolton, seems merely circumstantial.

More promising are the relationships between three of the 2nd Earl of Manchester's wives and Sir Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick, and his friends, Sir Robert Drury and Donne. In November 1611 Donne left England with Drury and his family. Their time abroad was mostly spent gathering intelligence, which was transmitted back to England, and this involved much travelling. Initially, however, they settled for the winter at Amiens, where Donne found the routine boring and spent much of his time studying the many books he had carried with him. Towards the end of January 1612, Rich passed through Amiens and visited the exiles. There he pressed Donne to write some verses to his sisters, Lady Carey and Miss Essex Rich; hence the Bodleian Manuscript. The two ladies were not personally known to Donne, and his action was evidently prompted by his friendship with their brother. They were the daughters of Penelope Devereux and, by extension, related to Elizabeth Vernon, the wife of the Earl of Southampton, who may just possibly have been the recipient of Donne's letter of July 3, 1612.

Edward Montague, the 2nd Earl of Manchester, married three members of the Rich family in succession. His second wife was Anne Rich, niece of Lady Carey and daughter of Sir Robert Rich. Following her death he married Essex, the daughter of Essex Rich and Sir Thomas Cheke. When Essex died in 1658 he married Eleanor, the widow of Sir Robert Rich.

One would imagine that when Donne wrote from Amiens to Lady Carey and Essex Rich, he would have sent two fair copies of his verses rather than one copy to be shared. This would explain why only Lady Carey's name appears on the Bodleian Manuscript. The newly found poem was drafted by Donne between 1610 and 1613; the letter clearly belongs to July 1612; the notes on conscience might be ascribed to the same year—they are dated "23 feb"; the remaining pieces could be of the same period, and so the entire bundle might constitute a personal file carried by Donne while on the Continent. Before returning to England, Donne was again visited in Frankfurt by Sir Robert Rich. If the latter was there after July 3, it is conceivable that he may have taken some of Donne's belongings back to England with him. Unhappily, evidence is lacking and we can only conjecture, perhaps rather wildly.

The now well-known Bodleian Manuscript is written on a gilt-edged piece of fine writing paper, and has only two small corrections, while the Good Friday poem is on ordinary paper, watermarked GD. The latter sheet, which is badly water-stained, measures 306 x 376 millime has for a long time been fold a long packet, on the which the same person wh the other early papers in the lection has written "Good Fr The poem covers half of the and the remainder is left b Quite clearly it was never int for presentation and was D own copy of a poem he later oped.

The sequence of composi evident from the manuscript Donne wrote out the poem la probably copying it from the ot draft and correcting himself ca lines 29 and 34. He then ret to the top of the page and ins the title in the rather restr space he had left between the line and the top of the sheet. then or shortly afterwards he lines 9 and 10, substituting the more evocative word "tra with its dual meaning of tu travel, which so aptly re Donne's state—one of many re abandoned in later versions.

1. Notes on the transcription numbers throughout refer manuscript)

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u lookes	For that looks
them and	towards them ;
u lookest	& thou look'st
me,	towards mee,
et Saviour	O Saviour,
rection till	Corrections, till
y mercye	thy mercies
re of my	Burne off my
t,	rusts,
es thyne	Restore thine
age in me	Image, so much,
yest	may'st

most significant amendment by Donne to his early draft the addition of four lines in- between 16 and 17 of the ester text; these were printed 1633 edition of "Goodfriday, Riding Westward":

sees Gods face, that is selfe
life, must dye;
a death were it then to see
God dye?
de his owne Lieutenant Nature
shrinke,
de his footstoole crack, and
the Sunne winke.

might question whether such revisions were Donne's nsibility alone, but the other ments described here show extensive re-working that it is h consistent with his practice.

Modern editorial distinctions of Donne's poems have ered in general to the text of while naturally having regard the numerous manuscripts of of the period. The authori- text today is Helen Gardner's *John Donne. The Divine* (Oxford, 1952, pages 30-31; pages 98-100) which super- H. J. C. Grierson's edition of Apart from the above variants, both have their anomalies:

otion—*motions* was adopted by erson on the basis of the prevail- readings of several manu- ripts.

on this day —This reading was established by Grierson after art and Chambers had adopted his cross from the printed edi of 1635-69.

tune—*turne* was the reading erred by Grierson based on the p II manuscripts, and the sup- ition that as a Schoolman and totelian, Donne would not have owed Platonic form. Gardner es his reasoning succinctly reverts to *tune*.

20 our Antipodes —*to'our Antipodes* was rather questionably established by Gardner.

23 Make —This was soundly re-established by Gardner from the then prevailing reading *made*.

The later development of the poem into the form in which it is now known may well have been a gradual one, though Donne managed at nearly every point to retain the spontaneity of the original. Some features of the Manchester Manuscript may be almost unconscious, such as the indentation at line 11 to begin a new theme, and at line 29 which links the previous lines with Donne's plea to his Saviour. Corrections in later manuscripts vary from the comparatively trivial to the insertion of four new lines, which provide a more explicit development of the events of Good Friday than is immediately obvious from the Manchester version. It is arguable whether "scoure of my rust" in line 36 is a better reading than "burne off my rusts", though "scoure" also suggests "scourge", returning us to the theme of Good Friday.

The usual title "Goodfriday: 1613 Riding Westward", is that given in the 1633 edition of the *Poems*. The manuscripts vary slightly in their exact description: Harley MS 4955 is called "Riding to Sr Edward Herbert in Wales", for example, and one group of manuscripts known as Group II gives "Goodfriday. Made as I was Rideing westward, that daye", which as Dame Helen has pointed out, bears the stamp of Donne himself. Among the Group III Manuscripts there is a general disparity and lack of direct relationship; one stands out—BM Add MS 25707, which gives the title, "Mr *J. Dunne* goeinge from Sr H.G.: on good fryday sent him back this Meditacion, on the waye". In 1613, Good Friday fell on April 2, and it has been generally concluded that this last title implies that Donne left the house of Sir Henry Goodyer at Polesworth in Warwickshire on Good Friday, and probably arrived at Montgomery, the seat of the Herbert family, the following day. This is not necessarily so, since the title in Add. MS 25707 could just as well mean that Donne had left on the Wednesday or Maundy Thursday, and was staying somewhere to observe Good Friday properly. It is even possible that the title was not transcribed completely accurately and that Goodyer received it on Good Friday. These are minor matters perhaps, but certainly the mental anguish at travelling on this special day, which Donne portrays in so personal a way, suggests necessity rather than mere social convenience.

The title in the Manchester Manuscript, "Meditation vpon a Good friday, ryding from London towards Excoter, westward", is apparently a contradiction of what has hitherto been known or assumed about the genesis of the poem. The occasion on which it was written is recorded with a care that indicates Donne's anxiety to record the event precisely because it was clearly of the greatest importance and even urgency for him. The title possibly given by Donne himself, "Goodfriday. Made as I was Rideing westward, that daye", mentions neither Wales nor Sir Henry Goodyer, and the only conclusion to be drawn is that when Donne used the poem in 1613 he had not only worked over it, lengthened it slightly, and developed some ideas expressed only tentatively in the Manchester Manuscript, but that he was then using it almost as a social present, a meditation which Goodyer would appreciate and could use himself. Needless to say, this does not in any way detract from its immediate application to Donne himself.

But if not in 1613, when was the poem written? Obviously not in 1612, for then he was on the Continent with Sir Robert Drury. Of the previous years we know very little, and even R. C. Bald's full and admirable account of Donne's life furnishes very little concrete detail. From 1606 until some time after Michaelmas 1612, Donne's home was in Mitcham, and during this period he sought many appointments without success, including secretaryships in Ireland and with the Virginia Company. Of more lasting value were his contributions to current controversies, undertaken at the instigation of James I according to Walton, whom there is no reason to disbelieve. Thus from the dispute over the taking of the Oath of Supremacy and Allegiance arose Donne's *Pseudo-Martyr*, printed in 1610. The following year *Ignatius his Conclave* was published and to the Mitcham period also belong most of the Holy Sonnets, *La Corona*, and *A Litanie*. It was a period of considerable torment for Donne, torn as he was between church and state, and it was a period which he never forgot.

The Manchester Manuscript's title alludes to a visit to Exeter. For the first part of the seventeenth century the Bishop of Exeter was William Cotton, and the Dean was Matthew Sutcliffe, who held the stall from 1588 until his death in 1629. A pamphleteer of considerable output, by 1609-10 Sutcliffe was chiefly interested in founding a college at Chelsea where, in the words of Thomas Fuller, "learned divines should study and write in maintenance of all controversies against the papists". The foundation-stone of King James's College at Chelsea, on the site of the present Chelsea Hospital, was laid on May 8, 1609, and a charter was granted exactly a year later. It is not surprising that James I should have formally founded the college, given his great interest in its proposed task, but Sutcliffe not only spent a considerable part of his personal fortune on it, he also became its first Provost. The fellows—seventeen clergy and two laymen—were appointed by the King himself, and included Thomas Morton, who as early as 1607 had tried to persuade Donne to take holy orders, John Overall, Dean of St Paul's, Richard Field, Dean of Gloucester, and John Boys. The two lay members, or "historians", were Camden and Sir John Hayward.

It is not unlikely that James would wish to recruit Donne for his new college (once aptly named Controversy College), and this may help to explain his insistence that Donne be ordained rather than seek secular preferment. More immediately to the present purpose, it can now be deduced that "Goodfriday 1613" was originally composed not in 1613 but either in 1611, when Good Friday fell on March 22, or in 1610, when it fell on April 6—eleven days before Donne was in Oxford to receive an honorary MA. The distress so evident in the poem springs not only from being forced by pressure of events to travel on Good Friday but also from his still unresolved problem of whether or not to enter the church. At no time can these two linked sources of discomfort have been so much to the fore as they would have been if he had been riding to Exeter on April 6, 1610, perhaps under pressure from James I, to see Matthew Sutcliffe only a month before the new college at Chelsea received its charter. This is admittedly supposition, but Donne's need was a pressing one, and this appears to explain his purpose in the poem far more adequately than the apparently more relaxed social circumstances of 1613.

What is quite certain is that if the discovery of the Bodleian Manuscript prompted several questions about Donne's methods of composition (summed up by Dame Helen in her introduction to the facsimile published by the Scolar Press in 1972), the alterations and developments apparent in this new manuscript of one of the most important of all Donne's poems prompt many more. "Goodfriday 1613", to retain the traditional title, may be excep

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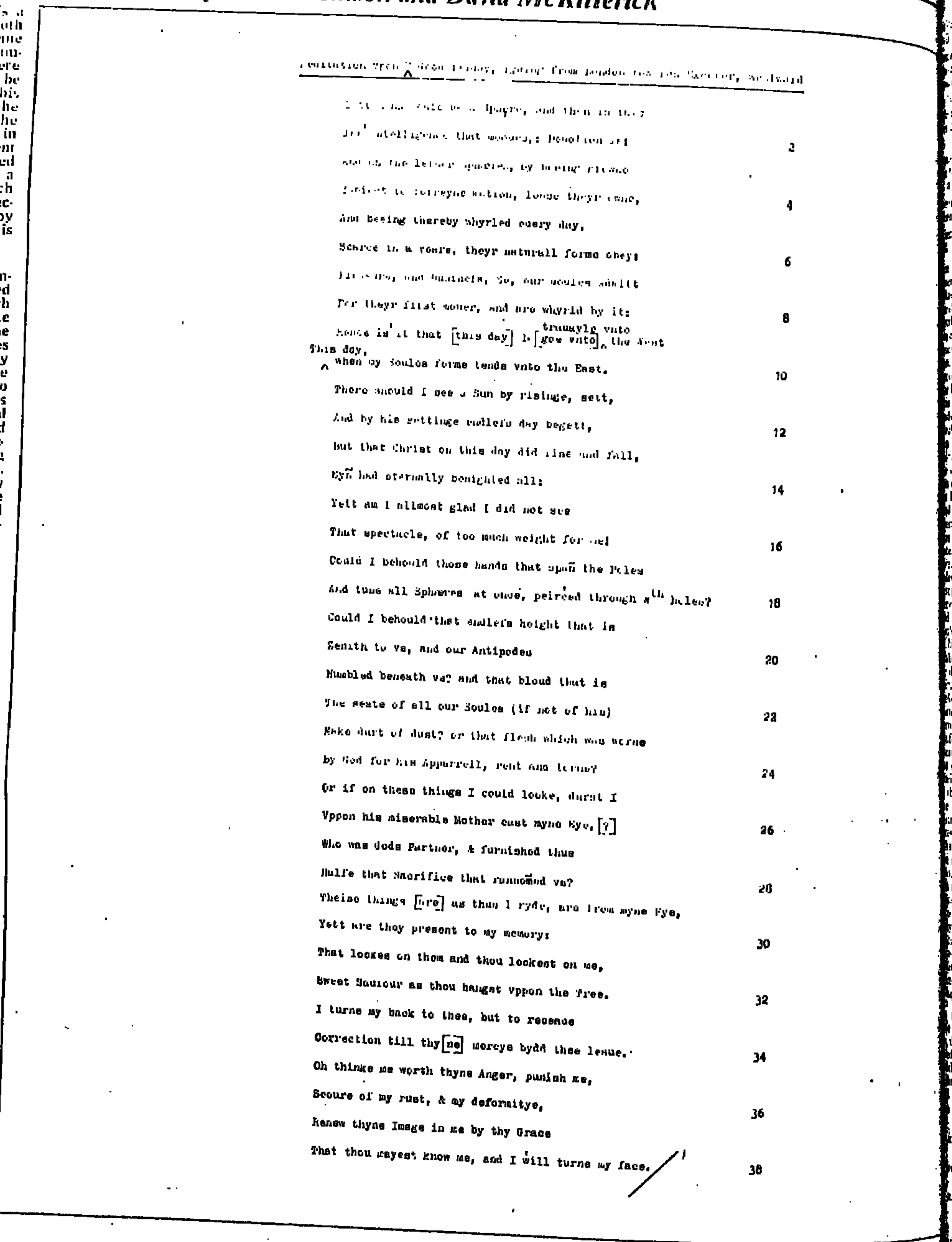
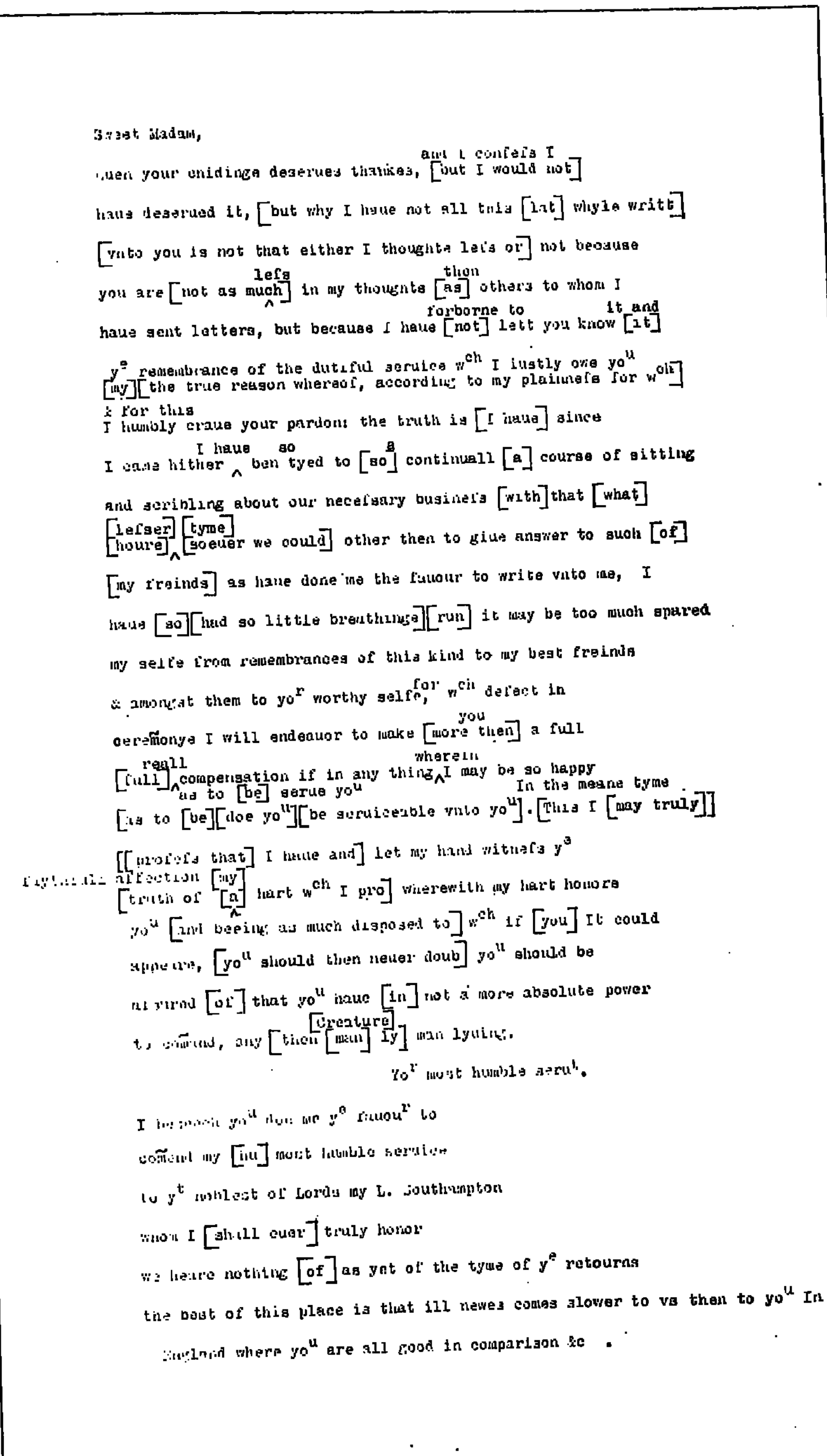


Meditation vpon ^ Good Friday, ryding from London towards Excoter, westward

Lett mans Soule be a Spheare, and then in this
Th'intelligence that mooues,: Devotion is
And as the lesser Spheares, by beeing growne
Subiect to forreyne motion, loose theyr owne,
And beeing thereby whyrled euery day,
Scarce in a yeare, theyr naturall forme obey:
Pleasure, and businefs, So, our soules admitt
For theyr first mouer, and are whyrld by it:
                                    trauayle vnto
Hence is't that [this day] I [goe vnto]^ the West
This day,
^ when my Soules forme bends vnto the East.
There should I see a Sun by risinge, sett,
And by his settinge endlefs day begett,
But that Christ on this day did rise and fall,
Syñ had eternally benighted all:
Yett am I allmost glad I did not see
That spectacle, of too much weight for me!
Could I behould those hands that spañ the Poles
And tune all Spheares at once, peirc'ed through wth holes?
Could I behould that endlefs height that is
Zenith to vs, and our Antipodes
Humbled beneath vs? and that bloud that is
The seate of all our Soules (if not of his)
Make durt of dust? or that flesh which was worne
by God for his Apparrell, rent and torne?
Or if on these things I could looke, durst I
Vppon his miserable Mother cast myne Eye, [?]
Who was Gods Partner, & furnished thus
Halfe that Sacrifice that ransom̃ed vs?
Theise things [are] as thus I ryde, are from myne Eye,
Yett are they present to my memory;
That lookes on them and thou lookest on me,
Sweet Sauiour as thou hangst vppon the Tree.
I turne my back to thee, but to receaue
Correction till thy [ne] mercye bydd thee leaue.
Oh thinke me worth thyne Anger, punish me,
Scoure of my rust, & my deformitye,
Renew thyne Image in me by thy Grace
That thou mayest know me, and I will turne my face./



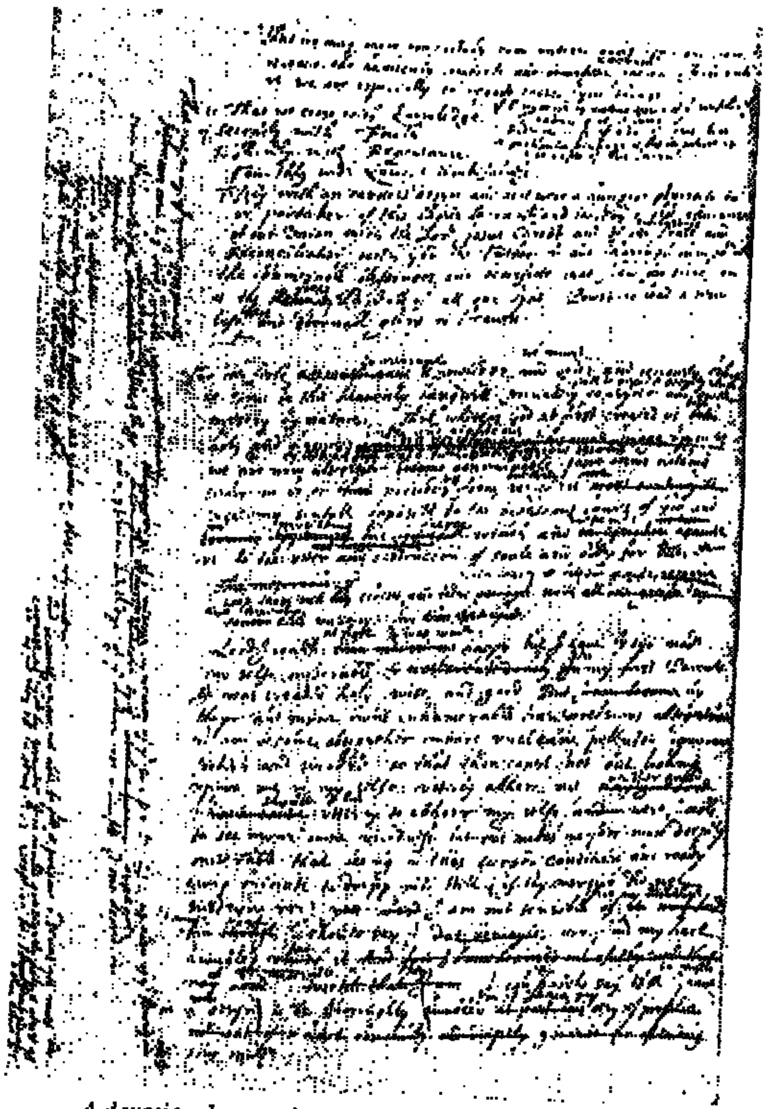
Sweet Madam,

                                        and I confefs I
euen your chidinge deserues thankes, [but I would not]
haue deserued it, [but why I haue not all this [lat] whyle writt]
[vnto you is not that either I thoughte lefs or] not because
           lefs   then
you are [not as much]^ in my thoughte [as] others to whom I
                              forborne to   it and
haue sent letters, but because I haue [not] lett you know [it]
ye remembrance of the dutiful seruice wch I iustly owe yo^u
[my][the true reason whereof, according to my plainnefs for w^{ch}]
& for this
I humbly craue your pardon: the truth is [I haue] since
          I haue   so   a
I came hither ^ ben tyed to [so] continuall [a] course of sitting
and scribling about our necefsary businefs [with]that [what]
[lefser] [tyme]
[houre]^[soeuer we could] other then to giue answer to such [of]
[my freinds] as haue done me the fauour to write vnto me, I
haue [so][had so little breathinge][run] it may be too much spared
my selfe from remembrances of this kind to my best freinds
                                    for
& amongst them to yor worthy selfe, wch defect in
                                        you
ceremonye I will endeauor to make [more then] a full
   reall   wherein
[full]^compensation if in any thing^I may be so happy
   as to [be] serue yo^u In the meane tyme
[as to [be][doe yo^u][be seruiceable vnto yo^u]. [This I [may truly]]
[[profefs that] I haue and] let my hand witnefs y^e
faythfull affection [my]
[truth of [a] hart wch I pro] wherewith my hart honors
yo^u [and beeing as much disposed to] wch if [you] It could
appeare, [yo^u should then neuer doub] yo^u should be
assured [of] that yo^u haue [in] not a more absolute power
                      [Creature]
to comand, any [then [man] ly] man lyuing.

Yo^r most humble seru^t.

I beseech yo^u doe me ye fauou^r to
comend my [in] most humble seruice
to y^t noblest of Lords my L. Southampton
whom I [shall euer] truly honor
we heare nothing [of] as yet of the tyme of y^e retourns
the best of this place is that ill newes comes slower to vs then to yo^u In
England where yo^u are all good in comparison &c .

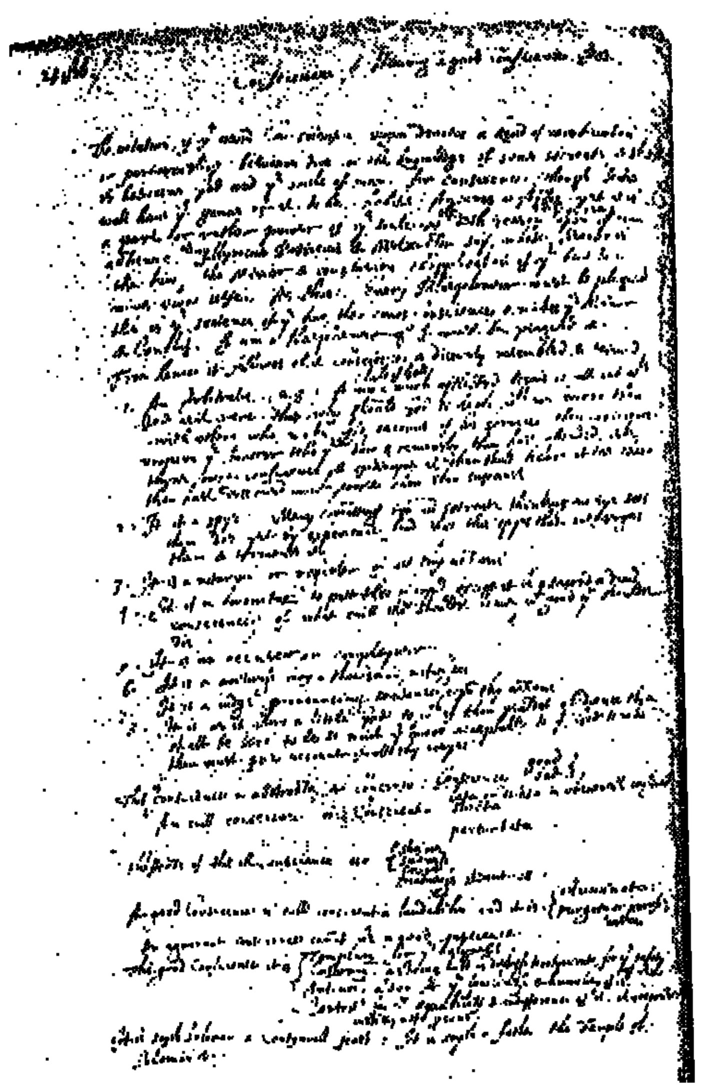
Transcript of a draft letter, referred to on the following page.



A devotional essay, heavily corrected, and its transcript.

That we may more praeparedly come vnto the Lords Supper, and
receaue the heauenly comforts [and benefitts] [which are] therein offered vnto
vs we are especially to regard these fyue things:
1 That we come with knowledge: of or mysorie by [nature] rescued of
Secondly with Faith — of natures & of or liues.
2 Thirdly with Repentance — Redemption by the bloud of Iesus
Fourthly with loue & thankefulnes. — particular knowledge of the [illegible] & benefitt of his Sacrat.
Fiftly with an earnest desyre and as it were a hungrye Appetite to
be partaker of this blessed Sacramt, and thereby to gett afsurance
of our Vnion with the Lord Iesus Christ, and of our everlasting Peace and
Reconciliation with God the Father in and thorough him, wth all
the innumerable blessings and benefitts that flow [fro] there from
as the [Remifsi] free Pardon of all our Syñs, Power to lead a new
[t] here life and eternall glory in Heauen;

For the first, [wee must haue] concerninge knowledge, [and] we must often and seriously before
we come to this heauenly banquett: priuately call to mynd & deepely weigh & consyder our owne
misery by nature: That whereas God at first created vs both [both]
holy and happy, wise and righteous [and sett the stampe of his owne Image vppon vs]
2 by Adams [full] and or owne transgrefsions become disobedience of Gods comand
we are now altogether [become] abhominable, there beeing nothing
either in vs or [that] proceeding [s] from vs but that [not] wch is [most contrary to]
exceeding sinfull opposite to the righteous lawes of God and
[pr] [drawing] prouoking [vppon vs] his fierce [fearefull] wrath and iudgemts [Indignation] [for euer] against
[and most awefull]
vs to the vtter [and] destruccon of soule and body for euer.
[This miserable] Goe then into [thy] closett, and there with teares [bowayle] [& bitter greife, reveal] [with all the greife thy]
and lament [soule] this misery: Say [thus vnto God];
Lord I confefs at first I was made [thou madest me] happy but I haue by syñ made
my selfe miserable. [I was created holy] [in] in my first Parents
I was created holy, wise, and good, But [I am become] by
theyr and myne owne innumerable transgrefsions [altogether]
[m] I am become altogether impure, vncleane, polluted, ignorant
foolish and wicked so that thou canst not but looking
vppon me in my selfe vtterly abhorr me, neither could [nay good Lord]
I [haue cause] [should] I but vtterly [to] abhorr my selfe, [and a] were I able
to see myne owne vilednefs, but this makes me farr more deepely
miserable that being in th[i]s cursed condition, and ready
euery minute to dropp into Hell (if thy mercye did not
sustayne me) [yett] [Lord] I am not sensible of this my [d] wofull [miserye] [it] [nay Lord] danger [if]
[And though] [I should any I doe bowayle] nor find my hart
humbled for [vnder] it, [And Lord I haue learned out of thy word that]
[oh] [oh miserable] They [nay Lord] [wretch that I am] I can yett hardly say that I haue so much [true]
as a desyre to be thoroughly humbled, or if I haue any [at least this] desyre [proceeds]
[not out of a hart inwardly and deeply greiued for offending]
thy Matie



Some notes on Conscience, and a transcript.

[illegible]
Conscience / Hauing a good conscience. Pet.
The notation of ye word Conscientia, [signi] denotes a kind of [illegible]
or [illegible] in the knowledge of [illegible] & this
is betweene God and ye soule of man, for conscience (though [illegible]
will haue ye [illegible] of it to be habitus,) Aquinas [an] Actus: yet it is
a part or rather power of ye soule wch doth reason & discourse vpon [ye] our
actions; [illegible] Melancton say: whose Maior is
the law, the Minor & Conclusion the application of yt law to a
mans owne selfe. As thus: Euery blasphemer must be plagued
this is ye sentence of ye law, then comes Conscience & makes ye Minor
& Conclus. I am a blasphemer ergo I must be plagued. &c.
From hence it followes that Conscience is diuersly resembled; & termed.

1. An Arbitrator. (e.g.) a child of God [man] much afflicted begins to fall out wth God as it were. thus why should God so deale wth me worse then with others who make lefs account of his seruices then conscience vmpers ye matter, tells yee how greiuously thou hast offended, make thyne owne conference & examyne it, thou shalt heare it tell thee thou has deserued much worse then thou sufferest.
2. It is a spye: Many comitting syñ in secreate, thinking no eye sees them doe yet by experience find that this spyes them out, vrges them & torments &c.
3. It is a notarye or register of all thy actions
4. It is a monitor to putt thee in mynd (except it be a seared & dead conscience) of what euill thou shouldst leaue, wt good yu shouldst doe.
5. It is an accuser or complayner.
6. It is a witnefs nay a thowsand witnefses
7. It is a iudge pronouncing sentence vpõ thy actions
8. It is as it were a little God to wch if thou yeildest obedience thou shalt be sure to be so much ye more acceptable to yt God to whõ thou must giue account of all thy wayes.

This is conscience in abstracto: in Concreto . Conscience good / bad.
An euill conscience is Conscientia lata or dilata & chiorell contual / stricta . / perturbata .
theffects of this ill conscience are. shame / sadnefs / feare / madnefs: Deut 28 .
A good Conscience is calld conscientia laudabilis and it is illuminata. / purgata, or purificata
An ignorant conscience cañot be a good conscience .
This good Conscience it is
Templum for ye holynes .
Castrum . a strong hold in distrefs to retyre vnto, for ye safety of it.
Antrum. a den for ye lowlinefse & humility of it.
Centrum for ye aequability & indifference of it. it respects iustice, not psons.
It is sayth Solomon a Contynuall feast: It is sayth a father the Temple of Solomõ &c.

tional in the amount of reworking evident between the Manchester Manuscript and the various later manuscript transcripts and the *Poems* of 1633, but it surely cannot be unique.

The draft of a letter of which a transcript is shown on page 871 is written down one half of a sheet, and dated "3• July." It was almost certainly written in 1612, when Donne was at Frankfurt and had been travelling in Europe with Sir Robert Drury for some seven months. Being a draft it is scarcely surprising it should contain no superscription except for "Sweet Madam", and the note on the back which might once have provided an answer is now too badly damaged and stained to give even an initial letter as a clue. But it was, clearly, written to someone to whom Donne had not written regularly, and it is also clear that it was prompted not only by Donne's sense of politeness to a correspondent whom he had failed to answer; the postscript referring to "My Lord of Southampton" provides a clue to the date and also to Donne's purpose.

Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, died at Marlborough on his way from London to Bath on May 24, 1612, and his death was followed by considerable jostling for position at Court. The letter-writer John Chamberlain noted on May 27 that

> *It is generally thought that the Earl of Southampton and the Lord Sheffield shall be shortly sworn of the Council. Upon the Earl of Pembroke's preferment to that place, the Earl of Southampton retired himself into the country, but his spirit hath walked very busily about the court ever since.*

Southampton failed to gain office on this occasion, but he was nevertheless to the fore at Court, and Donne may have hoped that he would be able to provide for him. The letter may have been written before Donne heard of Pembroke's appointment to the Council.

Donne's correspondent cannot now, unfortunately, be identified, but it may have been Southampton's wife Elizabeth Vernon, niece of the 1st Earl of Essex. She was not, so far as is known, in Donne's immediate circle of friends, but there is no reason to suppose that they did not know each other, and her daughter Penelope was named after Lady Penelope Rich, mother of Essex Rich. The problem is not made any easier by the fact that this letter is a draft, and not the fair copy finally sent. Unlike the verse "Letter to the Lady Carey and Mrs Essex Riche" which may have reached the Manchester archives through one of the wives of the second Earl of Manchester and which can therefore be traced back to its source in the family, it would be surprising indeed if Donne had not taken some pains to see that his rough draft did not reach his correspondent, and it is more surprising still that he did not destroy it.

The original letter, which in parts is completely illegible, is unfortunately too faint to be reproduced here, but the transcript shows the care Donne took in composing it. It contains very little of substance, and its apologetic tone borders on the fulsome. In such a letter it is hardly surprising that the main point should be kept until the postscript, though it may of course have been added above the signature in the final version. Donne was no master at letter-writing, and compared with most others of his surviving letters, particularly those to Sir Henry Goodyer written from the Continent, this one has little dramatic content. Its value is in the information it gives us about the immense lengths to which Donne went to choose a word, phrase, or construction exactly suited to his purpose. The letter, having some political significance, was an important one, and it belies any assumptions formerly held that Donne wrote either fluently or easily. In this piece, as in the long confessional prayer described below, and by implication also in the Good Friday poem, we have for the first time direct evidence that Donne frequently found writing difficult and composed very slowly. That in the final result he managed to keep such an illusion of spontaneity is quite remarkable.

Thirdly among the Manchester papers there is a closely written devotional essay composed before taking Holy Communion, heavily corrected and covering the whole of a full sheet of paper and headed: "That we may more praeparedly come vnto the Lords Supper, and there receaue the heauenly comforts therein offered vnto vs we are especially to regard these fyue things." The subject is, of course, one which has attracted more devotional literature than any other in the Anglican church, and this was particularly true at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century. At several points Donne echoes the language both of the General Confession and of the Prayer of Humble Access in the communion service, as well as lapsing into the phraseology of the Bible. As in the *Devotions upon emergent occasions*, published many years later in 1624, Donne mentions by name any of Schoolmen or other whose opinions he alludes frequently in his sermons, bu stead employs an entirely pe style to match the occasion, express more directly his own trition and sense of unwort

The text of this long piece always easy to follow, and we not yet been able to decipher or two words. So extensive Donne's alterations and correct that one might reasonably con at first glance that it was for publication. This is not sarily so. But whether it was intended or not, this long, pain ingly assembled confession new illumination on an aspect Donne's spiritual life which, recognized earlier, particularly regard to the formal construc of the *Devotions*, has never been so dramatically apparent. alterations are no mere pedan For Donne this deliberate com tion, word by word, of a long tation, as he changed and poli it into a loosely ordered whole, in itself a spiritual exercise, which neither extempore pr nor any published prayers posed by others were a suffic substitute. It is abundantly from this long confession that

s was as important as the e notes headed "Conscience. ing a good Conscience. Pet." are d "23 feb.", and cover one side alf a sheet of paper. The text, I Peter iii, 16, is both the and the Authorized reading. ough no year is mentioned, it s probable that these notes are strictly for a sermon, but are an rcise in which Donne ordered his and gathered together as many ions on the subject as he could ember, including Aquinas and s Scotus, whose opposing views subjects other than this he alluto in more than one sermon. e is perhaps little ground for posing that this single sheet, ten on only one side, is the first several, the rest of which are now , but the notes are so inconclue that the possibility cannot be red. They seem to have been tten some years before Donne s ordained, and show no evidence that mastery he was to achieve his later prose. They bear none the hallmarks of his sermons, her in memorable turns of phrase in his ability to develop themes alluding constantly to former horities while never losing sight his personal theme. The piece have been written between 1609 1612, when Donne was reading ly in theological controversy, though, in view of his apparent failure to try to expand his notes, it could have been earlier.

There are in addition two other fragments in the papers at Huntingdon. The first consists of notes taken from Matthew of Westminster's *Flores historiarum* and Thomas Walsingham's *Historia brevis*, referring to the Lincoln Parliament of 1301. The second is a fragment which we have been unable so far to identify, and which is obviously incomplete. It reads as shown on the right.

● ●

We would like finally to record our thanks to several people for their help in preparing this report, particularly Philip Gaskell, Wren Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge, who photographed the documents, and John Baguley of St Ives, Huntingdonshire, who printed the negatives. The transcripts reprinted here were either made or checked by P. W. M. Blayney, whose experience of seventeenth-century handwriting has been of the greatest help.

R S Thomson is a former research student of Queens' College, Cambridge, recently appointed an Associate Professor of English at the University of Florida; David McKitterick is on the staff of the Cambridge University Library.

5. Apprehend in thy mynd & settle in thyne hart a true estimate & right conceipt of the substance & power, marrow & materialls of Christianity wch consists in righteousnes, peace, ioy in the holy ghost, meekenefs, tender hartednefs, loue, patience, humility, contentednefs, in mortification of syñ, moderation of pafsion, holy guidance of the tongue: in workes of mercye, Iustice, truth: in fidelitye, painefulnefs in our callings, conscionable conuersing wth men: in reuerence to superiours, loue of our Enemyes, in open harted reall affectionatenefs to Gods people, in heauenly myndednefs, selfe denyall, the life of faith: in disesteeme of earthly things, contempt of the world, resolute hatred of syñ: in approouing our harts in Gods presence, a sweet coñunion with him, comfortable longing for ye coming of ye L. Iesus &c: .p.57.

6.

The impact of the Aborigines

By Peter Porter

GEOFFREY DUTTON :
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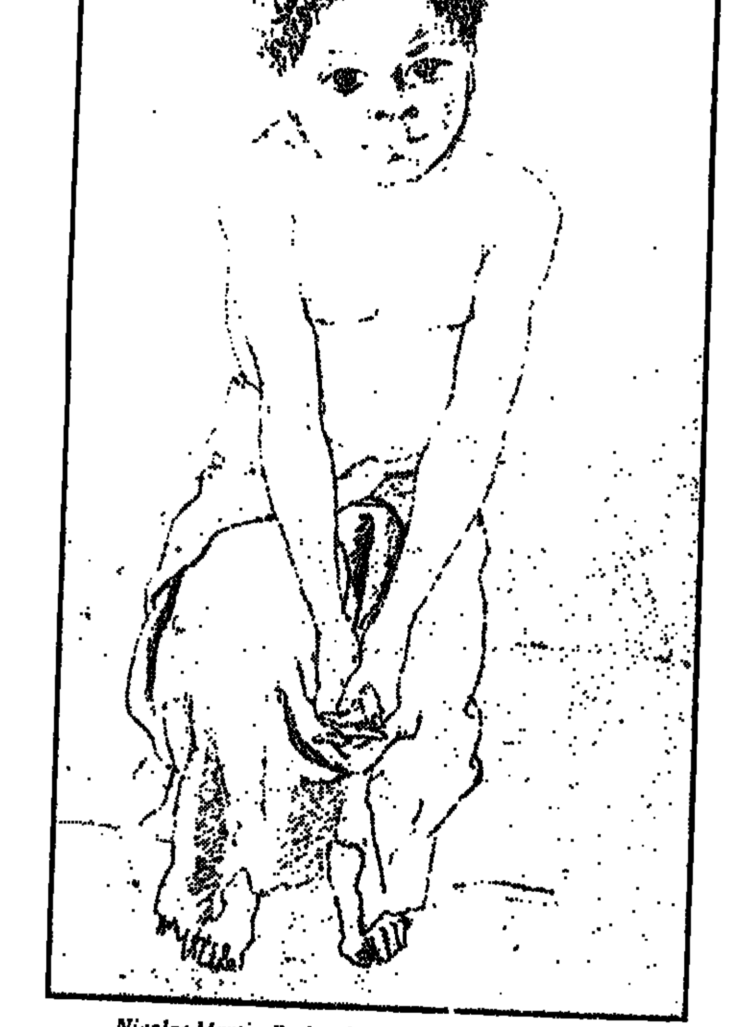
The Australian Aborigine Portrayed in Art
168pp. Macmillan. £12.

Geoffrey Dutton's book provides a permanent record of a remarkable exhibition held in the South Australian Art Gallery during the Adelaide Festival earlier this year. Its ambition was nothing less than to tell the story of the impact of the Aborigines on the white settlers of Australia in paintings, drawings and graphic art of all kinds. The pictures reproduced run all the way from major oil paintings to explorers' sketches and advertising artwork. The title is not just an ethnic joke, a version of the printing terminology of "reversing out", with all that this implies in social comment, but an accurate description of the treatment of its subject. Except for one interesting drawing by Tommy McRae, showing Aborigines hunting both emus and pigtailed Chinese, there is nothing by the Aborigines themselves. Only the later Australian artists have copied the native manner of drawing or employed Aboriginal iconography—the early work is all European and undoubtedly the more honest for that. It was only with the development of national self-consciousness and sophistication that Australians began to appreciate the Aboriginal aesthetic.

This was something the early settlers had neither the time nor the instinct to admire, even when they viewed the Aborigines sympathetically. We have had to wait for twentieth-century anthropology and the movement of modern art to bring native rock and bark painting into public approval. Commercialism has caught up quickly, so that it is impossible to visit an Australian souvenir shop without seeing a veritable catalogue of dreadful curios adorned with debased Aboriginal motifs. And the first Aborigine to paint in the Western manner with Western techniques, Albert Namatjira, paid the double price of dying from drink and having his work deplored as unauthentic by Australian connoisseurs. Almost everything in the story of the Aborigines since the time of Captain Cook's first voyage is depressing, as is the wider picture of the opening-up of Oceania recorded in Bernard Smith's book, *European Vision and the South Pacific*. Finding something to esteem is a case of "saving from the wreck". We should be grateful to Mr Dutton for collecting so much that is beautiful while compiling a sickening record of misunderstanding and exploitation.

Such an exhibition must concern itself first and foremost with the available pictures. Artistic merit can be of only secondary concern—at least in the early years of European settlement. Yet, walking through Adelaide's splendid gallery was a moving, almost an uplifting experience. The exhibition shared the gallery during the festival with another specially mounted show. This was Sidney Nolan's sequence of some hundreds of pictures devoted to the Ern Malley scandal of 1944-45. Nolan, who had been one of the Angry Penguins movement, and therefore one of the hoaxed, found his mind returning to Ern Malley thirty years afterwards, and his enormous collection had about it the uncomfortable air of a great man's reminiscences of his youthful struggles. Nolan donated it all to the gallery and the press put the value of the gift at half-a-million dollars. So, there, under the same roof, one could witness the legends of failure (in the tragic documentation of the Aborigines) and the legends of success (the new Australian nationalism brandishing its icons). I do not believe I was alone in preferring the cumbrous but unselfconscious depiction of the Aborigines to the *faux-naïf* sophistication of the Ern Malley pictures. But the two were well matched—turning from the one to the other was a salutary experience, a reminder of the facts on which Australian success is based.



Nicolas-Martin Petit (d 1804) : Aboriginal child.

Like many Australians, I have had very little experience of Aborigines. I sometimes went fishing with an old crabber in the Pumicestone Passage north of Brisbane, and I used to see the many full-blooded and half-caste drunks outside hotels in Brisbane's Stanley Street when I was a child. The images assembled by Mr Dutton have therefore struck me more forcibly than I could have guessed. So successful has the Australian usurpation of the continent been, that few relics of the native tribesmen are visible anywhere in towns or cities—only their names linger on. Today the militant Aborigines are making news in Canberra and elsewhere, but anyone who wishes to understand, not merely their present-day complaints but the historical background to them, should read this book. The story is the not-unusual one of unintentional genocide but, to comprehend it properly, a concern for the local detail is essential.

"The Australian Aborigine portrayed in Art" is an ambiguous sub-heading, since the art which predominates is illustration, the nineteenth-century equivalent of photography. Quite early on, the more sententious concern—which Art with a capital A implies—becomes important, but throughout the book one encounters images free of aesthetic presupposition, pictures as memoranda to a dormant imagination or figures to a text. There are only twenty-eight coloured plates, though many of the black-and-white blocks are of pictures which the gallery visitor could enjoy in full colour. One haunting oil painting, which loses almost all its magic in black and white, is H. J. Johnstone's "Evening Shadows" (1880), a perfect evocation of the melancholy of the bush. There is a small Aboriginal humpy in the middle foreground, and the whole composition could well stand for the dispossession of its people—portrayed here as irrelevant even to the morbid quiet of the primeval scene. Mr Dutton prefaces the plates with a short but well-argued essay on the way the white man reacted to the Aborigines, endeavouring to record them for posterity while describing them to the satisfaction of his own needs. The attitudes of the explorer-navigators were paternal and scientific (the English), and humane and Rousseauesque (the French). Mr Dutton includes the first recorded picture of the Australian Aborigine, a plate by T. Chambers for Parkinson's *Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas*, showing the two warriors who opposed Captain Cook's landing at Botany Bay in 1770.

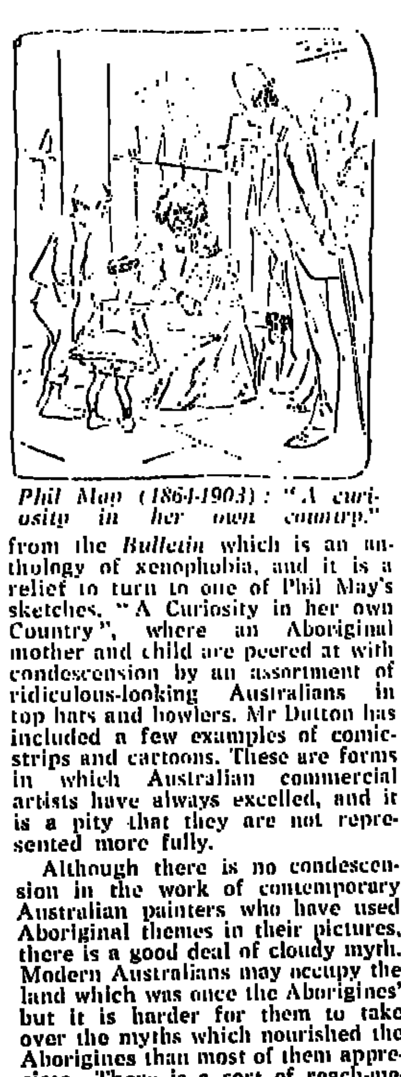
There follow the earliest pictures from the settlement at Sydney Cove—by Thomas Watling, an inveterate forger, the convict R. Browne, whose pictures are extraordinary caricatures in silhouette, and some wash drawings by Governor King, Arthur Philip's successor. One of these, "A Native Family of New South Wales", was engraved in London by W. S. Blake, and its Job-like dignity suggests that this may have been William Blake himself. Other artists sailed with Matthew Flinders and Charles Darwin—one of the [illegible] Earle, has left [illegible] best views of the [illegible] Sydney in the 18[illegible] igines beginning [illegible] given place in A[illegible] —decorative marg[illegible] and despair, but [illegible] new colonial [illegible] unknown artist [illegible] noble portrait of [illegible] New South Wales [illegible] Governor Macquarie [illegible] contrasts with the [illegible] izing portraits of [illegible] "Buggery"), so-called [illegible] Blacks, by Earle and [illegible] regal figure wore a [illegible] uniform and had [illegible] Askabout, Boatman, [illegible] Onion, and Pincher and [illegible] Earle redeems himself [illegible] portrait of "A Wo[illegible] South Wales" dep[illegible] Aboriginal girl whose [illegible] sexuality he renders w[illegible] age.

Having been beaten [illegible] colonize the south sea[illegible] ish, the French were [illegible] their romanticism in [illegible] their dealings with the [illegible] pictures of Aborig[illegible] Nicolas-Martin Petit and [illegible] jeune, who sailed with [illegible] teaux and Baudin, are [illegible] distortion and half [illegible] idealization, yet, as Mr [illegible] out in his very useful [illegible] of the book's artists, [illegible] men were more hum[illegible] humorous than the ear[illegible] New South Wales. One [illegible] was induced to show the[illegible] to their great delight, [illegible] men could get erections [illegible] English were in Austr[illegible] reasons than scientific [illegible] and an erection in an [illegible] could only have spelt [illegible] nearby Aboriginal wom[illegible] Mr Dutton overstresses [illegible] the Europeans: he free[illegible] the attitudes of ordinary [illegible] points up every cruel a[illegible] ative act committed by the [illegible] take sides so dramatically [illegible] describing a picture of [illegible] being arrested for att[illegible] spear a sheep farmer, [illegible] the farmer's villainous [illegible] suggests that he richly [illegible] spearing. One look at [illegible] shows that it has all the [illegible] an Identikit.

One of the most [illegible] early pictures is Benjamin [illegible] rau's "The Conciliation". [illegible] historical painting in Aust[illegible] which represents the [illegible] Aborigines in Van Diemen[illegible] George Augustus Robinson [illegible] rounded by the few Abo[illegible] had managed to save and [illegible] Bruny Island. Tasmania [illegible] special position in the his[illegible] Aborigines, since they were [illegible] there by the 1860s. The [illegible] expansion was enough to [illegible] —concerted genocide was [illegible] sary. The white man's need [illegible] for his crops and livestock, [illegible] with his diseases, completed [illegible] cess in less than seventy [illegible] of the best of early Austr[illegible] comes from Tasmania, now [illegible] prosperous of the federa[illegible] [illegible] who came out aged [illegible] in 1831, was already a [illegible] painter in England. He [illegible] him, Mr Dutton notes, [illegible] English shrubs and [illegible] He never learned to [illegible] trees, but he did capture [illegible] balletic movement of the [illegible] is represented in this [illegible] fine pictures including [illegible] colour plate "Aborigines [illegible] Brighton". The National [illegible] Victoria has an even more [illegible] Glover, "The River Nile, [illegible] Land", which has tiny [illegible] Aborigines beneath trees [illegible] of the carboniferous [illegible] millions of years ago.

[illegible] the nineteenth century the Aborigine is portrayed [illegible] and, on the whole, [illegible] Yet every picture [illegible] and usually a tragic [illegible] exception is L. A. De Sain[illegible] Bay", which shows [illegible] and sailors dancing on [illegible] to celebrate the landing of [illegible] of fish. Conrad Martens's [illegible] of Sydney from the North [illegible], a popular print in its time, [illegible] showed an Aboriginal [illegible] in the foreground. Later Mar[illegible] them, substituting a [illegible] and his girl. The German Charles Rodius, gives the [illegible] account of all, with Abori[illegible] [illegible] and brawling in the [illegible] something which was still [illegible] seen in my boyhood. There [illegible] executions, natives driven to [illegible] for trespassing (on their own [illegible] as Mr Dutton points out), [illegible] with settlers and overlanders, [illegible] soon artists begin to make [illegible] of tribes about to become [illegible] or gathered for census on [illegible] tribal lands. Whenever a sketch [illegible] it will be at the expense [illegible] Aborigine's efforts to ape [illegible] white man, as in S. T. Gill's [illegible] Dignity". None of the early [illegible], however, is guilty of the vul[illegible] of the cartoonists who marked [illegible] Australian self-confidence [illegible] turn of the century. One of [illegible] pictures collected by Mr [illegible], William Strutt's double [illegible] of the uniformed black[illegible] Corungulam and Munight, [illegible] accompanied by the comment that [illegible] men were murdered by their [illegible] Aborigines after being dis[illegible] from the Victorian police.

[illegible] of the famous names in [illegible] art are represented here [illegible] von Guérard, B. E. Minns, [illegible] Fristrom, Tom Roberts, G. W. [illegible]—but one feels that by the [illegible] the century the Aborigines [illegible] become merely Australian [illegible], like the emu and the kan[illegible] and were no longer seen as [illegible] in their own right. This [illegible] attitude (and the coat of [illegible] the city of Sydney features [illegible] Aborigine prominently) lasted [illegible] after the Second World War. [illegible] decades of Australia's becom[illegible] nation, the time which nou[illegible] the *Sydney Bulletin* and [illegible] Lawson and which gave birth [illegible] mateship and Australian radical[illegible] were the years of the worst [illegible] and indifference to the [illegible] of the Aborigines. Mr [illegible] prints a cartoon by Hop from the *Bulletin* which is an anthology of xenophobia, and it is a relief to turn to one of Phil May's sketches, "A Curiosity in her own Country", where an Aboriginal mother and child are peered at with condescension by an assortment of ridiculous-looking Australians in top hats and bowlers. Mr Dutton has included a few examples of comic-strips and cartoons. These are forms in which Australian commercial artists have always excelled, and it is a pity that they are not represented more fully.



Phil May (1864-1903) : "A curiosity in her own country."

Although there is no condescension in the work of contemporary Australian painters who have used Aboriginal themes in their pictures, there is a good deal of cloudy myth. Modern Australians may occupy the land which was once the Aborigines' but it is harder for them to take over the myths which nourished the Aborigines than most of them appreciate. There is a sort of reach-me-down in their expropriated symbols, as there is also in Nolan's use of Ned Kelly and Burke and Wills. The most successful of the pictures reproduced by Mr Dutton are by Russell Drysdale and the Boyd brothers, Arthur and David. In general, though, one feels that the Aborigines, having been robbed of their land, are now being pilfered of their imagery and stories as well.

Mr Dutton's notes on the illustrations and their creators are models of compression. As the scion of a distinguished South Australian family, he gives a little too much emphasis to that state in choosing what to include, though the provenance of the exhibition may also have been influential in this. The numbers of the Aborigines in central Australia are increasing, and recently the Whitlam government set an important precedent which may one day give these unfortunate people a real place in their own country. A Queensland consortium was prevented from mining uranium ore on land traditionally owned by a tribe in the Northern Territory, despite a colossal compensation suit being filed in the courts against the government. Yet the predominant picture must be gloomy. Mr Dutton's words and images show how far back the misfortune goes. The way forward does not seem clear.

The slow road to independence

F. K. CROWLEY (Editor) :
Modern Australia in Documents
Volume 1: 1901-1939. 625pp.
Volume 2: 1939-1970. 620pp.
Melbourne: Wren. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. £5.25 each.

"The future of Australia, in which you take so deep an interest", Sir Henry Parkes assured his indulgent poet-hero, Alfred Tennyson, in 1882, "will within a few short years surprise the world." As usual in his more manic moods, Parkes, the self-educated Birmingham turner who had turned himself into an Australian statesman, was over-optimistic. His conviction that Australian federation was inevitable and imminent proved correct, and the national future beyond understandably looked as unlimited then as that of the United States, a country of comparable size; but in the twentieth century Australia has not often surprised the world—except in sport.

At Gallipoli Australian soldiers provided the Imperial patriotic blood-bath their countrymen seemed to crave, but in the next world war, when the British military umbrella over Australia finally blew away, the country was saved from Japanese invasion only by an American one. Culturally the end-product of three-quarters of a century of ostensible nationhood is not really very remarkable, if one leaves out a handful of outstanding individuals like Percy Grainger, Joan Sutherland, Patrick White and Sidney Nolan. But Australian society is probably the most suburban in the world.

Although European immigration after 1945 injected a refreshingly cosmopolitan element into a community still dominated by British lower middle-class values and habits, the long Menzies era comprised little more than affluent cultural stasis, which many Australian intellectuals and artists despaired of ever ending. Only since British entry to the Common Market crudely cut the last umbilical tissue and the Whitlam government asserted the novel idea of Australian independence in foreign affairs has it become possible to take Australia seriously as a nation.

F. K. Crowley's two hefty volumes trace this slow transformation and sophistication at least as far as 1970. The result, if hardly exciting, is illuminating. *Modern Australia in Documents* comes from a new Australian publishing house, started by Dennis Wren after he left Heinemann Australia, and it must be judged a success.

The treatment is chronological rather than thematic. Continuity of topic may be missing, but in its place is something just as valuable: a sense of the actual sequence and concatenation of events. The year 1954, for example, saw the Petrov affair as well as Australian participation in the birth of SEATO, the formation of the Elizabethan Theatre Trust as well as the end of 6 o'clock closing in New South Wales pubs.

Manning Clark's World's Classic *Sources of Australian History* does not go beyond 1919, and the only other documentary collections relate to special issues or periods, such as the Depression. As for general histories of Australia in this century, the only ones so far (by Trevor Reese and Fred Alexander) are fairly conventional and impressionistic short surveys. So putting *Modern Australia in Documents* together has been a strenuous pioneering feat. The coverage is on the whole judicious, and only occasionally can it be faulted.

It is true that, with rare exceptions, the editor seems more at home with malulline politics than with nuances of social evolution. It was a splendid idea, for instance, to find room for the first Australian court case involving fingerprinting (in 1904), even if more recent and more interesting judicial experiments with parole, for example, are ignored. But it is surprising that the rich material in the *Sydney Bulletin's* glossy stablemate, the *Lone Hand*, has not been drawn on for the decade before 1914. The arrival of talkies in 1928 is noticed, but the crucial report of the Royal Commission on the moving picture industry in the same year is merely mentioned, and the even more important Royal Commission report on national insurance (1927) and the ill-fated Bill which followed are overlooked altogether. Any reader of these documents will wonder that Australia ever enjoyed the reputation of being a legislative laboratory. Political conservatism is more conspicuous throughout, and even the present government's scheme of "comprehensive" health insurance does not cover dental costs, though Australian teeth are notoriously bad and dentists expensive.

For the 1930s P. R. Stephensen's idiosyncratic *The Foundations of Culture in Australia* is quoted, but a more sensitive scholar might have noticed the radical artistic movements which grew out of the Depression, including the Workers' Art Clubs, and Brian Fitzpatrick's personal contribution to civil liberties. Egon Kisch's eventful visit in 1934 is treated, but not H. G. Wells's scarcely less explosive one in 1939 (nor Bertrand Russell's in 1950). For the 1940s the Ern Malley literary hoax gets two pages and the court case over Dobell's Archibald Prize portrait one, but there is no space for highly influential wartime tracts like Bean's *War Aims of a Plain Australian*, Brian Penton's *Think—Or Be Damned* and A. J. Marshall's *Australia Limited*, nor for the foundation of *Meanjin*, easily the most potent literary periodical of the whole postwar period. The impact of *Meanjin* has been quite disproportionate to its modest circulation, for it has provided not only rigorously high standards and an interest in placing good Australian writing beside that from abroad (in contrast to the more narrowly nationalistic Jindyworobak school) but also a consistently radical critique of nearly a generation of conservative rule, including the 1950s when its editor could testify from bitter experience that Professor Crowley is over-sanguine in suggesting that "Australia did not undergo the pains of McCarthyism". In this way it helped to pave the way for the recent Labour revival, though its contribution has never been properly acknowledged.

Dr H. C. Coombs's unique contribution to federal government arts patronage is likewise missing, as is the appearance of Australia's first national daily, the *Australian*, in 1964. Finally space should have been found for the great *Australian Dictionary of Biography* (whose editor, Douglas Pike, the Leslie Stephen of Australian letters, died recently), for the banning of Mary McCarthy's *The Group* in 1964, which engendered the Freedom to Read Association, for Volume One of Manning Clark's *A History of Australia* (1962) which aroused more passionate controversy than any other work of history since H. V. Evatt's *Rum Rebellion* (1938), and for the partial collapse of Melbourne's new Kings Bridge in 1962, a less tragic event than that of the Lower Yarra bridge a decade later, but one which earned Australia more column inches in the British press than virtually anything else that happened that year.

The editorial introductions to documents are restrained, even laconic. Too often statements like "The Prime Minister, Mr Curtin, said" fail to make clear exactly where he said it. And only by referring to the index can the reader discover that the "Mr Thomas" on page 128, the "Labor Postmaster-General, Mr Thomas" on page 179 and "Mr Josiah Thomas, Minister of External Affairs" on page 189 (all in Volume One) are the same person. A little more information throughout would have been helpful, especially for non-Australian readers, even at the expense of cutting back the documents, though the rations apportioned some topics are tantalizingly short. And in a few cases the choice of documents is poor, as when Mawson's Antarctic expedition of 1911 is represented only by a description of its departure.

But the wonder is not that there are defects, but that there are so few. It is appropriate that these two important volumes documenting the evolution of Australian society since federation should appear at the very moment when that society gives every sign of at last rising at least marginally above the traditional status of British or American dependency.

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The optimistic gospel of Mary Baker Eddy

STEPHEN GOTTSCHALK :
The Emergence of Christian Science in American Religious Life.
305pp. University of California Press (IBEG). £5.

There is still great uncertainty about the origins of the ideas incorporated by Mary Baker Eddy into Christian Science; her motives in founding, and later in reconstituting, her church; and the full details of the internal feuding that occurred in the early days of the movement, and of the bitter litigation between its leaders after her death. The church authorities in Boston for a long time sought to suppress any comment that they interpreted as hostile, and what they could not suppress they always sought to "correct". Today, the strategy appears to have changed a little. Old criticisms are no longer ignored—indeed, they may even be quoted.

It is not possible to tell, from Stephen Gottschalk's book, whether he writes with the licence of the directors of the Mother Church. He appears to have had greater access to documentary records than previous writers, and certainly he is a little freer than any of the earlier official historians of the movement in his discussion of a few sensitive issues. But in the end he invariably sustains the old official line, and though there is a gesture here and there towards scholarly objectivity, they are no more than passing salutations.

Mr Gottschalk's apologist strategy is interesting. Nowhere does he reveal himself as a Christian Scientist, but he is from first to last Mrs Eddy's man. Her self-interpretations are always accepted at face value, without any sort of psychological interpretation. Her autobiography, brief as it is, and dubious as many historians have thought it, remains gospel for Mr Gottschalk. He picks up and quotes several of Mark Twain's satirical (but, at this distance, harmless and inconsequential) comments on Christian Science. He rebuts, with great seriousness, the wilder and more absurd attacks of the movement's early critics. Now and then he even wags a finger at Christian Scientists who have claimed too much for their faith, or have interpreted it too materialistically (as a faith which ensures wealth as well as health). These judicious, but trivial, disagreements with the faithful might suggest impartiality. There is in fact none.

Mr Gottschalk's main device in rehabilitating Mrs Eddy is to discuss her ideas in the context of far more illustrious company than historically she ever kept. To pitch her thought into the debates on higher criticism, the social gospel, and serious transcendentalism is to create a false impression of its academic respectability.

Mrs Eddy was more at home with mind-healers, mesmerists, and spiritualists than with theologians, and subsequently, when she had forged her separate system, it was from these rival cults that she had most vigorously to distinguish Christian Science. Certainly there are differences, and certainly there is more reference to the Bible, and more claim is made on biblical legitimations for Christian Science than for any of these other movements, but the apologist should not altogether disparage the stable in which the movement was sired.

When Mr Gottschalk says "Mrs Eddy did feel that acquaintance with Biblical scholarship, particularly with varying translations of Scriptural texts, could be of value to the student of Christian Science", and when he refers to her as "schooled in New England theology", he is being less than ingenuous. Mrs Eddy had no knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, or Latin, and no systematic acquaintance with any type of biblical scholarship. Any claims made for her teaching must be made on the basis of revelation—and this Mr Gottschalk does not neglect. To discuss her thinking in relation to the currents of contemporary scholarship is to create an illusion about her.

The central thrust of this book is to link Christian Science to American thought: up to a point of course this can be done—and has been done before. The pragmatism, feminism, and optimism of Christian Science were echoes of the times, but the seamy side of the teaching, "malicious animal magnetism", relates to a different world, the religious underworld in which Mrs Eddy made her spiritual pilgrimage. "The peril of Salem witchcraft is not passed", Mrs Eddy wrote in the first edition of *Science and Health* in 1875. Indeed it was not. Her most promising early students turned out to be "malpractitioners", and their baleful thoughts continually plagued Mrs Eddy.

One of them, Edward Arens, she believed to have killed her own third husband, Asa G. Eddy, by arsenic poisoning, mentally administered, so she said, though no objective evidence of poisoning was ever discovered, and the idea of arsenic seems to have been suggested by the very name, Arens. (Mrs Eddy was not above superstitious word-play of this kind, as can be seen from her curious rendering in *Science and Health* of the name Adam, construed symbolically to mean "a dam".)

Mrs Eddy's own death had to be explained by what amounts to little more than witchcraft: she ordered her confidant, Adam Dickey, that, in the event of her dying, he was to give out that she had been "mentally murdered". Dickey, as one of the five directors of the movement, remained a loyal Christian Scientist till his death, and revealed this and other unwittingly damaging items about Mrs Eddy in his posthumous memoirs, which his fellow-directors quickly ordered to be withdrawn.

These are matters which Mr Gottschalk does not raise and, unfortunately for his case, there are many more of them. Every author on such a large subject must, of course, be selective, but Mr Gottschalk's selectivity is always in the same direction. He omits, for instance, any discussion of Mrs Eddy's plagiarism, discovered by one of her shocked followers and established beyond doubt. He is rather devious about the relationship of Mrs Eddy to Phineas P. Quimby, the mind-healer, from whom some of the ideas in Christian Science certainly derive. He passes over with a bare mention the possible influence of Hiram Crafts, whose alleged dabbling in idealist philosophy *may* have had a formative influence on Mrs Eddy's thought. He does not cite the diaries of Calvin Frye, Mrs Eddy's secretary, which, entirely well-intentioned as they are, reveal a side of the life of Mrs Eddy's household in her declining years about which loyal Christian Scientists do not always wish to know.

If these instances were not evidence enough of Mr Gottschalk's bias, one needs only look for his occasional lapses. Mrs Stetson, the most prominent teacher of Christian Science in New York, for whom Mrs Eddy expressed considerable affection but whom she had excommunicated a few months before her own death, is the "boss" of a New York church, yet her authority never challenged that of Mrs Eddy, and was never even comparable to it: Mrs Eddy is nowhere described as a "boss".

Quimby is twice referred to as uneducated, although Mrs Eddy probably had less formal education than he and was notoriously deficient in syntax and punctuation. Julius Dresser and his son, Horatio, early leaders of the New Thought movement, are described as "exceedingly hostile" to Mrs Eddy, but we are not told of her reciprocation of these attitudes, nor of her fierce lawsuits, nor of the studied comment of the majority of her early students that she was bad-tempered and loved money. Once, perhaps, something of Mrs Eddy's temper does emerge—she told her chief mind-cure rival, Emma Hopkins: "You are so full of mesmerism that your eyes stick out like a boiled codfish."

Very broadly, Mr Gottschalk treats various themes in loose chronological sequence, taking up the subject-matter of Christian Science as he goes. His exposition of doctrine is lucid and extensive, and should satisfy most Christian Scientists. Again, he concedes much to Mrs Eddy, allowing her to define her own terms, but not cavilling at the which these might create for Thus he allows his tion of the term references to her science often imply it is infallible, exact." That is definition of the

Having said this, appears to see no fact that, as he a many issues Mrs Ed quoted on both capable of contradic us that she never a portant element in even though Science went through several many minor, revisions lifetime. Mrs Eddy very important synon eliminating after the the use of words like a synonym—perhaps be reminiscent of Quimby's

The author struggles to reject the idea that Science is committed to dualism. Unfortunately, operation at the divine the human level, this a difficult contention tiate, and it can be extraordinary mental Thus he writes:

> Her assertion of the ness of evil amounts cally to the claim the tions of experience sible to actually real nothingness in spec tions.

How, without some lism, one can argue the nothingness and can the reduced to nothingness tion only a Christian could explain.

The foregoing more than a sampling of the lity of this book. Mr G makes large claims for and for Christian Science than once refers to it as icant force in American life and as the "only gious movement to aris United States since the He appears to have over veral movements that bigger than Christian Sc hovah's Witnesses are at times as numerous in and Pentecostalists perhaps or twenty times.

Mr Gottschalk appears to leave the reader with the Christian Science is still The Church publishes no but if it is growing it is growing at a very much pace in both Britain and the ed States, and the number registered practitioners have decreased dramatically are no doubt unpalatable Christian Scientists, but, argue "from the absolute the spiritual sense, where always progress and the of a higher truth, perhaps need not take too much them.

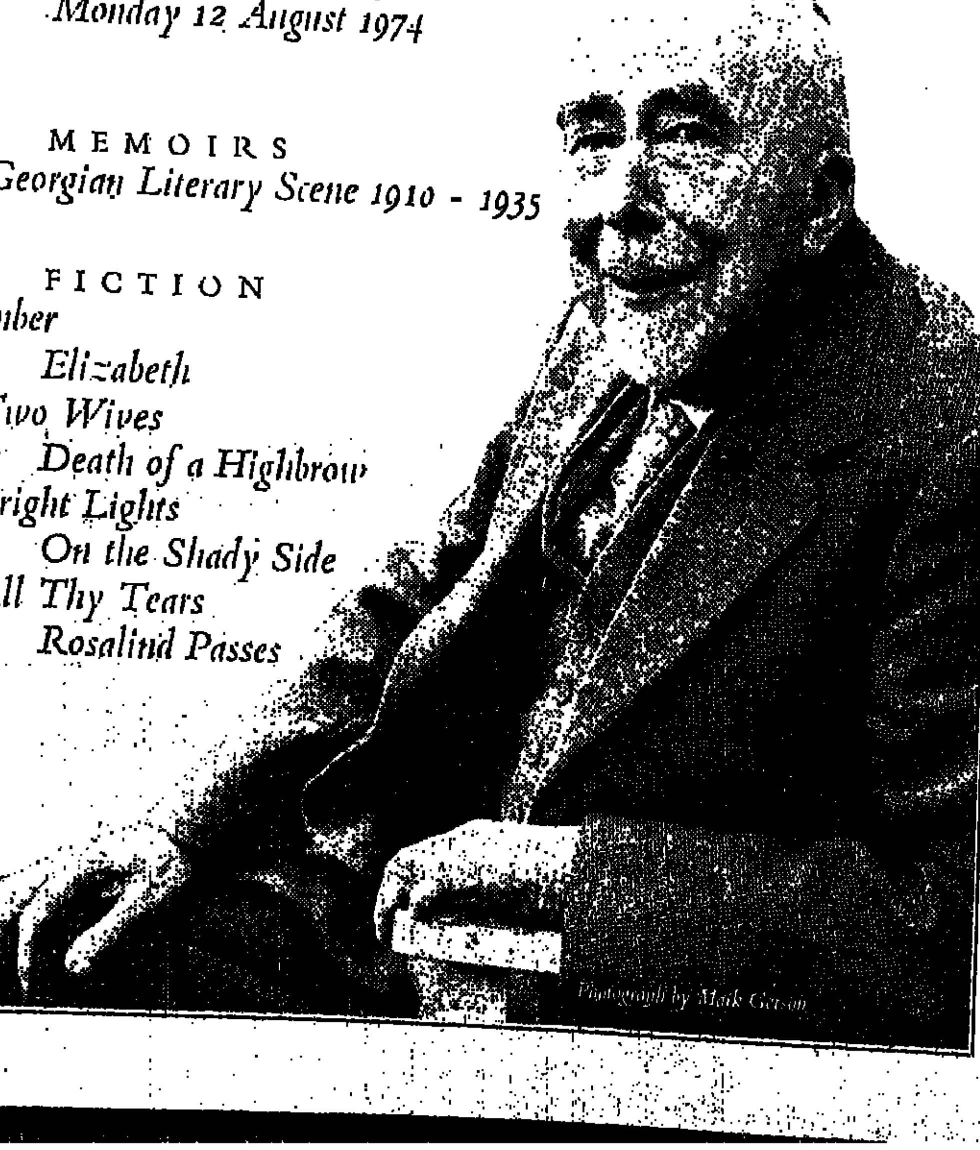
Hutchinson wish

Frank Swinnerton

a very happy ninetieth birthday.
Monday 12 August 1974

MEMOIRS
The Georgian Literary Scene 1910 - 1935

FICTION
September
Elizabeth
The Two Wives
Death of a Highbrow
The Bright Lights
On the Shady Side
Nor All Thy Tears
Rosalind Passes



Photograph by Mark Gerson

Dives into the self

UNA KROLL :
TM : A Signpost for the World
176pp. Darton Longman and Todd. Paperback, 95p.

Transcendental Meditation, the therapeutic practice introduced to the West by the Maharishi, and made suddenly famous by the adherence of the Beatles, and their departure to the guru's ashram in India, has generally had a sensationalist press—and a cool reception from most convinced Christians. Una Kroll, a medical doctor and a deaconess in the Church of England, sets out in *TM : A Signpost for the World* to assess the benefits of this therapeutic technique for modern man. She outlines the basic philosophy behind meditation, the need to minimize activity in order to realize the state of Being, so as to release more energy, more creativity and more intelligence in everyday use. If, to some schools of Hindu philosophy, this is ultimately a corruption, one has to remember that the Maharishi is spreading his gospel in the highly activist world of the West.

Dr Kroll does not balk at the Hindu philosophy. She discusses the appropriate assumptions fairly, and describes cosmic consciousness as "a balanced state of mind". The ordinary man can make a spiritual journey no less than a full-time ascetic. The technique is one develops a consciousness above suffering, above the the relative world.

Essentially TM is not a but a technique. The individ cher of the method of medi not interested "in the medi style, moral code, professio gion"; it is "just a dive self for a few minutes" so "mind is infused with the pure consciousness". Neither tian orthodoxy nor psychoan believes that man has of purity within. Dr Kroll ledges that the absence of ching about evil in TM is a for her, as a practising Christian is not, she asserts, a way of even though prayer may also garded as having important peutic functions. But TM maintains, a way of life, assertion must create some for a committed Christian.

There is a useful, if brief, sion of the physiological and logical effects of meditation recorded in a number of experiments. The benefits of tating might, of course, be by systems other than this the other hand, as the author it might not be to everyone's to minimize suff tage always to minimize which might have its own tion to make to the development human sensitivity and tarianism.

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iminal proprieties

V. HIGGINS :
Trade
Secker and Warburg. £2.25.

writer looks like inaugurat- genre style he is worth side the routine genre re- irons. *Cogan's Trade* is Higgins's third, and best, it firmly establishes him of wit, intelligence and originality. Although been claimed by some critics "crime" novelist—in Chandler, Ross Mac- rein—and by others as a of American "tough" the tradition of Nelson and James M. Cain—Mr 's novels have borne only resemblances to theirs; the new book is anything to he is leaving all the conven- of the standard thriller far him.

To begin with, Mr Higgins's have none of the symmetry crime-and-detection mode. *Friends of Eddie Coyle*, Mr 's debut, used the retributive of the crime novel only from it: despite the occa- policeman and district attor- action was largely focused determined by underworld *Cogan's Trade* is even more eccentric. Like the previous centres on a breakdown in mechanics of the Boston crime but here the authority- Cogan, is himself a distin- criminal, hired by a cor- local administration to restore to a troubled underworld. he has made what is euphe- ly known as "a mistake", Cogan's job is to remove all of it. There is no sense of and resolution: at the end, aren't "tied up", they have stopped for a while. Similarly, twists, reverses, clue-piecing, insight and imagination are commodities not needed to bring this about. Cogan is simply an austere student of the proprieties of crime.

To go on with, Mr Higgins's writing isn't really "tough", at least not in the sense we normally understand it. The prose of the American tough writers gives the impression—and it is often a correct one—of having been written by an ex-convict: it conveys a violent emotional charge, a kind of grisly relish. Mr. Higgins, who is a Boston lawyer, has a prose style of unblinking impartiality. *Cogan's Trade* is so pared down to dialogue and stage-directions that it makes even the perfunctory descriptions in *Eddie Coyle* seem embarrassingly fulsome by comparison. There is one interlude of protracted brutality in *Cogan's Trade*—when the Caprio brothers are sent by Cogan to "talk to" the innocent Mark Trattman—and very horrible it is too. But we are far more likely to remember the moronic fumbling at the start of the scene ("'Get inna car, Markie. Get inna fuckin' *car*, Markie. . . . The car', Barrier said, 'you gotta get inna fuckin' car, Markie. You're *gonna* get inna car, you *know* you're gonna get inna car, so get inna *car*, for Christ sake.'") and the grotesque triviality of its close (when the thugs drive away from the crippled Markie saying that they are going to make Cogan defray the laundering of their blood-stained suits) than the actual damage done in the interim, where the clinical fastidiousness of Mr Higgins's prose maintains complete detachment. The tough writers tended to justify their violent scenes either with toughie metaphysics or with some distinct emotional pretext — vengeance, anger, or plain viciousness. In Higgins, violence is always committed in cold blood; people are just doing their job, and so the prose can afford to remain disinterested.

Mr Higgins's real distinction, though, is his dialogue and the appalled hilarity it transmits. Again, the humour owes nothing to the perky ripostes of a Philip Marlowe ("He thinks he's tough"—"You mean he's not sure?", etc) nor to the savage banter of a Mike Hammer. Rather, it is designed to show the pathetic ordinariness of his failed hustlers, junkie Vietnam veterans, esurient torturers and alcoholic hit-men, as they drive around in their Toronados and Rivieras between robberies, fights and murders, complaining about their wives ("Makes a great roast pork. . . . She's a good cook. I mean, a really good cook. That's why she's so fuckin' fat all the time"), their daughters ("I see this light-blue cardboard thing. I go in and look. She's onna pill. . . . I couldn't fuckin' believe it"), their weekly visits home ("And then, the good meal, you know? The one that was just as shitty as the rest of them, except it was supposed to be good") and their sex-lives ("He's seen more ass'n a toilet seat"). And, for all their surface authenticity, the speeches have more in common with dramatic monologues than with conversations that are merely "overheard"; brutal and obscene though they unquestionably are, their effect is still one of stylization.

It may be objected that Mr Higgins distances or domesticates criminality by making his characters so amusing, even endearing. The opposite is true. While intermittently diverting, the final effect of the dialogue's gruelling scatology is profoundly depressing; without any escapes into the relative sanity of the precinct station or courtroom, we are left with a language that can express only fear, hatred and disgust. By piling on the casual obscenities, by degrading language in this seemingly casual way, Mr Higgins glimpses a world where no further degradation is possible.

lesh eat flesh

IND BELBEN :
Limit
Hutchinson. £2.45.

ric punctuation and chapter gs alert the reader at once the strained and side-long ch Rosalind Belben's novel to the business of dying. Ilario, ian seaman, has been married me years to an English woman years older than himself called Now she is dying, slowly and ly, of cancer. As he watches woman he loved and still loves hideous by illness he returns difficult beginnings of their age. Anna is allowed spasms memory too. Their marriage is by them both in terms of ard, painful and absurd sexual unters between animals of ent breeds. His glossy, healthy brown and vigorous, is seen ming hers, which is greyish-, withered and always mal- oning. Age and illness accen- the differences. As she grows em, scaly and hirsute, he es slippery, weathered. e is made the pretext for the or's unrelenting gaze at the corrosion of the human body, and the abbreviated prose seems meant to match the confusion of registering reactions to the horrifying experiences of both husband and wife. The unexplored débris thrown up by memory is rather arbitrarily offered as some kind of prediction or explanation of the present, but accumulates into not much more than a sense of a lifetime of uninterrupted misery. Love is invoked, but as a charm, not as a reality.

It is possible to see why Miss Belben might wish, in imagining and recording a situation of such painfulness, to circle it, to piece it together from fragments of thoughts and to suggest that such fragments might indeed occupy the heads of a sick woman about to die and the husband who sits helplessly by her bed. Yet what is elliptical in the prose seems less a product of a likely mode of thinking at such a time than a shuddering inability to face what is really happening. The author's own interventions are uttered in a similar variety of ungrammatical forms, which may mean that the bewilderment is not just the characters' but the result of an abdication of simplicity for its own sake. The reader is not helped to understand this strange relationship, but is left, as the author seems to have been, repelled and doubting.

oiling the Frenchies

LEY POPE :
ge's Prize
Allison Press/Secker and
burg. £2.50.

tenant Lord Nicholas Ramage one of those impeccable crea- s whose lack of historicity frus- es naval historians like Dudley e into inventing them. Honest, lligent, imaginative and belli- , Ramage is, as Mr Pope admits, from being an ideal naval offi- . Add to this that he is ained handsome", with a few scars above his brow which rubs when in the grip of pro- nd emotion; that his only fail- is an inability to master chess much help against the Fren- es anyway); that he sports a aphoristic turn of phrase "I love you!" he said almost savagely. 'That's why I'm worried. Love and war don't mix!'"); and he stands revealed as nothing less than the Bulldog Drummond of the Napoleonic Wars.

In this, the fifth Ramage yarn, the French thumb is yet again at the British windpipe. Post Office packets from the West Indies are regularly failing to get through to Falmouth, and Ramage is ordered to investigate. Ramage's discovery of the packet-men's treason brings mutiny and murder in its wake. It also brings in his fiancée, the lovely Gianna, whose Latin excitability adds many toiling passages to this manly tale. The pleasures of Mr Pope's story, however, lie not so much in finding out who did what (the packet-men have been deliberately surrendering to French privateers in order to claim insurance money), as in the authenticity of his historical detail.

In the eye of the storm

JULIA O'FAOLAIN :
Man in the Cellar
160pp. Faber and Faber. £2.50.

Disrupting that filmy nostalgia for the simplicities of injustice which simultaneously insulates and exposes the female writer, the brisk and joyful bawdiness of these seven stories shows a lively disregard for all such exponents of wanhope. With little time for the maunderings of the spirit, decorative even in distress, Julia O'Faolain's sharp eye for bathetic truths and her respect for the triumphant cunning of the flesh prompts a wit owing more to aggressive humour than to fortified despair.

Convinced that "marriage like topiary distorts growth" and protesting against that "love literature" which cravenly avoids "the storm's eye", dealing only with "before, after or without", her women are either — and preferably — "greedy grabbers of the immediate" or ailing obsessives pursuing neurotic fantasies of sainthood in trailing Indian shawls.

In settings which range from a sixth-century convent to an American university campus but which remain, like the husband in the title story, still fettered to the bedstead, Miss O'Faolain explores both the curious postures of the power struggle (Saint Radegunda in prayer looks like "a caged mouse signifying its submission to a stronger one") and the extraordinarily cumbersome disguises by which her men and women attempt to evade recognition of their transparently consuming lusts. Beneath her swift and tolerant ridicule, however, there is also an intelligent assessment of the predicaments in which her characters are involved.

Though Miss O'Faolain is sure of her phrases, this collection of stories is neither glib nor complacent. For her "much travelled" strangers these excursions into alien territory may provoke only the violence of the asylum; but in choosing flight they merely dispel the certainties of confrontation.

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Areas of deprivation

MICHAEL YOUNG (Editor):
Poverty Report 1974
266pp. Temple Smith. £3.50 (paperback, £1.50).

To judge by their public pronouncements, all governments earnestly wish to improve the lot of the poor. Every budget speech includes a ritual passage on the subject. And yet the poor are still very much with us. The system of selective benefits introduced by Sir Keith Joseph has befogged the situation so much that many poor people might find it difficult to decide if they were better or worse off than they were a year ago. So how can we tell if the government is fulfilling its promises?

Michael Young has always been in the forefront of those who value research chiefly as a lever for action, and this is the expressed purpose of his *Poverty Report 1974*. As his introduction reminds us, computers grind exceedingly slowly, and what happened in 1973 will not be fully known until 1975 or after. By that time the historian will be better able to place 1973 against the background of the period, better informed with the vital data which by the time he writes will have been thrown into the lap of history by the heaving machinery of goverument. The only trouble is that his reflections, admirable though they may be on all these counts, will be without the slightest value to the policymakers of today.

Yet, if the normal leisurely process of academic research and publication is likely, for practical purposes, to be useless, the instant reaction of the press is almost certain to be wrong. With more time for research than journalists, Dr Young's contributors have had to manage with what evidence they could get, often leaving substantial gaps to be filled by inference and intuition. No doubt some of their conclusions are open to criticism on these grounds. Against this must be set the great advantage of a report combining immediacy with close analysis by experts given space to explore and unravel the complexities of their subject.

The unpredictable shifts of politics have given the book a rather different complexion from what must have been anticipated. Last year was above all the year of the Incomes Policy, designed, so it was said, to help the poor by restraining inflation and directing wage increases to the most needy. The first section of the report, a non-polemical but none the less damning exposure of its failure to do either, now reads like a *post-mortem*.

Ironically, the fact that the government to which the contributors refer is not the present one—that all the names have been replaced by new ones—gives some of the writing an historical flavour, despite its closeness in time to the events described. But, if the book reads less topically than it might have done, that does not mean that its influence is bound to be less. Ministers are not obliged to defend the policies of their predecessors, and *Poverty Report 1974* can show them precisely the pitfalls to avoid.

A special study of poverty in Bethnal Green supplements the national analysis. Perhaps the most striking result—though not mentioned by the authors—is that the proportion of the inhabitants found to be living in poverty by today's standards was almost identical with that found by Charles Booth a century ago—30.9 per cent. But unemployed or intermittently employed men are no longer the poorest of the poor; that unenviable position has been taken over by women, especially single mothers with dependent children. Another finding, small but crucial, particularly for social workers and welfare rights advocates, is th ple on supplementar be better off to re claim rent or rate re The sums involved nificant to most read families struggling o of existence.

The second half of discusses housing, edu health, emphasizing, as L Smith has done for that lack of money is n dimension of poverty. Phyllis Willmott demons vincingly how governmen during 1973 actively wo condition of poor people these areas. Stella D Young and Marion Kirk surprisingly lenient with Thatcher, presumably o grounds that at least she the long-awaited comm nursery education. The does not justify their optim children are still likely to from their years of attend non-attendance—at school, a revelations on the extent tional illiteracy in the remind us.

Those who knew and Hugh Anderson, to whom the book is dedicated, m that it lacks any spark of sion and urgency which he into his efforts on behalf least privileged, right up to of his short life. But, as a forward factual record continuing unequal distri all forms of wealth in ou it has a valuable functio importantly, it offers a against which to measure changes, and which for the fi takes fully into account th cept of relative deprivation to be hoped that its publica become an annual spur to w government is in power and the policymakers some insight the effect their decisions ha the poor whose lives can be formed or blighted by them.

Foetal fatalities

MARVIN KOHL:
The Morality of Killing
112pp. Peter Owen. £3.25.

S. CHANDRASEKHAR:
Abortion in a Crowded World
184pp. Allen and Unwin. £3.65.

The Morality of Killing and *Abortion in a Crowded World*: two books on the same subject, yet light years apart in every other way. Marvin Kohl is a linguistic philosopher, concerned with such problems as "Formulating a Precise Definition of the word 'Kind'". S. Chandrasekhar was the Minister of Health and Family Planning responsible for liberalizing India's abortion laws. His book is dominated by the overwhelming reality of India's population problem, so often and accurately described as a tidal wave, which neutralizes every government's desperate attempts to raise the standard of living or improve the health and welfare of the people. The immediate effect of reading the two works one after the other is to produce considerable impatience with Professor Kohl's style of argument, remote as it seems from India's starving and suffering millions. But further reflection shows that this could be a very mistaken reaction.

Facts have favoured making abortion freely available ever since medical techniques improved to the point where it became safer than childbirth. The objections, most powerful ones, have been philosophical and religious. How powerful can be clearly seen from Dr Chandrasekhar's appendix setting out the legal status of abortion in different countries. Even in 1971 abortion on demand was available in only three countries: Hungary, Russia and the American states of Alaska, Hawaii and New York. The largest group of countries authorized abortion on medical but not social or humanitarian grounds. Fourteen countries and several American states allowed it only to save the life of a pregnant woman. There are still five countries where abortion is prohibited under any circumstances whatever, and it can be no accident that these are places where the Catholic Church retains its ancient grip: the Irish Republic, Portugal, Spain, the Philippines and the Dominican Republic.

Professor Kohl first examines the sanctity-of-life principle, which on analysis he finds "chameleon-like, changing its colours according to the moral theory it rests upon". Different religious and philosophical positions yield fourteen variations on the theme "One ought never to kill an innocent human being because. . . ." He finds logical and linguistic flaws in all, concluding that the heart of the matter is why should the prohibition of killing be the supreme moral principle rather than some other? In its place he proposes Henry Sidgwick's "rule of benevolence" which would suggest, on the contrary, that there are times when one ought to kill because killing is the kindest possible thing one can do. He develops this argument much more fully in relation to euthanasia; its relevance to abortion is less obvious.

In philosophical terms, he suggests, the strongest argument against abortion is: (1) each and every killing of an innocent human being is immoral; (2) abortion is the killing of an innocent human being. The first proposition is a statement of the sanctity-of-life principle, refuted in detail earlier in the book. The second turns on the question: "Can we correctly say that a human foetus is a human being?" Professor Kohl's view is that "it makes about as much sense to say that a foetus is a human being as it does to say that an acorn is an oak tree".

One is encouraged to examine this analogy by the fact that he returns to it several times. Does it perhaps reveal why the whole matter is less simple than it appears to Professor Kohl? An acorn is more like one of the millions of redundant sperm or an unfortilized ovum discarded by the uterus. A human foetus growing in its mother's womb is like an acorn planted in good soil with abundant rain, sun and air, which has taken root and begun to germinate and push forth shoots. Is it quite so absurd to categorize such an acorn as the same kind of thing as an oak tree? Professor Kohl is on stronger ground with the sanctity-of-life principle and its extensions, the " pery slope" argument, which mately derives, he concludes, "the most deadly anti-woman them all, namely; that unless w are carefully controlled they kill their own progeny without son because they are not rational creatures".

Only a philosopher playing words would dare to make su statement in the West. India different matter, and Prof Kohl's reductio ad absurdum ally throws some light on the ance to abortion law reform and explains in part why Dr C drasekhar states that before 1971 reform there were five illegal abortions in India each very many of them resulting in death or serious illness of women concerned. Nearly all women killed or mutilated by clyed abortions were married children.

This alone would have been a ficient reason for liberalization in India the demographic consid tions are inescapable. Since ach ing independence in 1947 India acquired another 200 million inh tants, roughly equivalent to entire population of the Un States. India has to support 1 cent of the world's total popu on only 1.5 per cent of its inc As Minister of Health Dr Chan sekhar pursued a vigorous fam planning policy against enorm obstacles, cultural and practical, fully agrees that contraception better than abortion, but in such unequal war no weapon can be carded.

Dr Chandrasekhar's book will of intense interest to students Indian affairs since it gives a high detailed account of the 1971 refo reprinting in full many relev documents. However, the Ind situation is set firmly in its wo and historical context: first, the is a brilliantly lucid exposition of different religious views abortion and their evolution throu time; then the current position other major countries is illustr with well-chosen statistical tab Dr Chandrasekhar, a distinguishe academic demographer as well practical politician and admini tor, has produced a most ting and useful book.

walnut for the sledgehammers

NEY and BEN JONES

the Thomas Gray Bi-
Conference at Carleton

25 illustrations. Mon-
McGill Queens University
50.

ay) left so few tales that has understandably chosen ate on the teller. His centre, it seems, will not critical question for long; or simply gossip, takes "Elegy" elicits a tour of cal topography of Stoke while the Odes provoke a of Gray's identity crisis. ll this, of course, lies Matld: and it is a little dis of the editors of *Fearful* claim that the ghost of not only failed to haunt" tenary conference, "It led to appear". Actually, the contributors mention critique explicitly, and others follow his method— not: What is Gray like as but: Why is he this kind ?

other editorial claim is that ference, held in May 1971, saw "no attempt to treat [Gray] retrospectively or proleptically. . . . For a long time scholars of this period have argued that mid-eighteenth-century writers had a present as well as a past and a future". It is true that the Whig view of literary history is seldom openly asserted any longer; the idea that Gray and his contemporaries were poetic foundlings, all dressed up for the Romantic revival and nowhere to go. But the fact is that our understanding of both Augustans and Romantics has accumulated more quickly than any insight into mid-century aesthetics. The best papers in this volume draw heavily on modern theories of Romantic art. There are comparisons with Smart, Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge and Keats. It is still the surest way we have discovered for coming to terms with Gray.

Several of the essays explore what might be termed the psychopathology of Gray as creator—only a few, the creative act itself. Jean Hagstrum contributes a delicate appreciation of Gray's sensibility, in particular his sexual and emotional development. Ian Jack discusses the letters with sympathy and perception, stressing the fact that "Gray did not devote his life to poetry: he devoted it to learning". Clarence Tracy offers the only full treatment of the "Elegy", at a not too exacting level, while Arthur Johnston writes an illuminating essay on the figure of the poet in Gray's imagination. Roger Lonsdale embarks on an unpromising theme, Gray and Samuel Johnson. This turns out to mean chiefly their posthumous quarrel conducted through critical monographs after the appearance of the section on Gray in *Lives of the Poets*, with its heterodox dismissal of the Odes. Dr Lonsdale is gathering other men's flowers, but he does it with scholarship and style.

The most elegant performance, however, is that of George Whalley, posing as "a rough old Coleridgean" in order to get some purchase on Gray as a Hellenist. Professor Whalley is amusing as well as judicious; and he more than anyone touches on the central dilemma: "So slight is Gray's poetic canon that when the ballistas, tortoises, and scaling-ladders of modern critical technique are mounted to assault this little handful of verses, the labour seems ill-expended, the booty not profitable." One way round this difficulty is to talk about something else. Thus there are two essays on the illustrations to Gray done by Blake and Richard Bentley (the one by Irene Tayler being notably informative), and a longish review of "Gray and his Critics". This reads like a forlorn Critical Heritage introduction looking for a text.

There are, further, one Marxist appraisal and one contribution of sion. James Steele's avowedly Marxist reading is distinctly the heavier going. It bears all the signs of mugged-up learning, and employs a succession of dubious or obsolete authorities. Trevelyan's *Shortened History of England* has its uses, but it takes something in 1974 to rely on this source alone for the early years of George III. Equally bold and less of a sciolist is Louis Kampf, who nails up twelve provocative theses. He starts by observing that "the work of the Hammonds, E. P. Thompson, and a few others informs us about the development of working-class consciousness during the late eighteenth century". Then, strangely but incontrovertibly: "As for the relationship of eighteenth-century humanism—the work of Swift, Pope, Johnson—to that development, there is no work of significance at all." If this seems an odd conjunction, it is explained by Mr Kampf's presumably rhetorical question, "What else should the literary historian be concerned with but the transformations of consciousness?" (Literature, one might have supposed.) It is not surprising that Gray does not make an appearance until Thesis XI. We learn that the paper introduced a symposium on "Humane Studies in the Modern University" held at the conference. It certainly belongs in some other volume, which literary historians could properly forget about.

In the end there are only three contributions which seriously confront the poetry. Donald Davie's "Afterword" is brisk and pointed, an indeterminate New Left persuasion and must console us for the loss of his evening entertainment. Eli Mandel's essay on "Theories of Voice" is in reality a study of poetics, with Gray and Smart enlisted as demonstrators rather than participants in their own right. The full range of Chicago ordnance is used in storming some rather remote citadels. It is a learned, demanding and at times incomprehensible piece of criticism. This leaves the field entirely clear (apart from an odd paragraph by Professor Johnston) to Donald Greene. He has the conspicuous merit of addressing himself to important topics, and, even when the reader does not agree, there is never any doubt of where the disagreement lies. Professor Greene approaches "the proper language of poetry" from a variety of angles. He considers the use of archaism; the vogue for Spenserian imitation; the influence of the Authorized Version; and a number of aspects of poetic diction. As he notes, an "archaic and artificial English" was integral to Gray's purposes in the odes: it would have been impossible to write them "in anything approaching contemporary colloquial English". Finally Professor Greene aligns himself with Johnson against Gray, in preferring (according to this account) a selection of language really used by men. Yet, paradoxically, his criticism is the closest we get to the texture of Gray's poetry: its glitter and its lapidary abruptness. Though his judgment on Gray is more damning than that of anyone else, it is Greene who reminds us most forcibly of the true merits of these poems.

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My vanity and ignorance combined
To make me perfect victim for their game.
I took them at face-value every time.

Repeatedly they practised their deceits
And I was fooled, but slowly I became
Alert and learnt few things are what they seem,
Few people, too ; so I grew narrow-eyed
And wore suspicion's habit like a coat.
I boasted not just second but third sight.

But then the top man, whom I'd never seen,
The power above the throne as you might say,
Assigned a partner to me : I could see
At once that she was candour's self ; her whole
Demeanour spoke of truth. I'll never learn :
Most ruthless of the lot, her cover blown.

Vernon Scannell

Irish psychodramas

JOHN MONTAGUE:
The Cave of Night
8pp. *Cork: Golden Stone.* Paperback, 50p.

ROY BENNETT:
Phases of Memory
22pp. *Sutton, Surrey:* Hippopotamus Press. Paperback, 50p.

ROBIN HAMILTON:
Poems
30pp. *York:* Eboracum. *Paperback,* 30p.

SYLVIA READ:
Travelling Actors
31pp. Autolycus Publications. Paperback.

The second in John Montague's sequence of six short poems, *The Cave of Night*, is called "Tho Plain of Adoration" and comes, we are told, "from the Irish, eleventh century". It ends:

gross and glittering as a *cinema*
organ
he sunk, back into his earth.

The appearance of an eleventh-century cinema organ is a matter of some interest, but generally this is a rather numb little sequence from the author of *The Rough Field*. It merges an inner psychological drama with Ireland's *Theatre of Violence and*, while the sharp edge and sinuous control of Mr Montague's best style are at least represented, there is a tendency to rhetorical claims that seem unearned by their context ("A land I did not seek/to enter. Pure terror"), and a mythologizing complication. This is "Falls Funeral":

Unmarked faces
fierce with grief
a procession of children
led by a small coffin
the young
mourning the young
a sight beyond tears
beyond pious belief
David's brethren
in the land of Goliath

The adroit beginnings of a moving short poem, surely, until the *final couplet, which* adds nothing and takes away rather a lot. If the sight is beyond tears and beyond pious *belief, it* is certainly beyond the reach of a four-square biblical parallel such as that—and the more one thinks of the comparison, the less appropriate it seems *to the tragic child-warriors* of Belfast.

If little poetry presses tend to lead short lives, there is never any shortage of new ones springing up to take their places. The Hippopotamus Press gives us Roy Ben*nett's first* booklet, *Phases of Memory*, and a rather impressive one it is. While there are successful exercises in *nostalgia*, *a moving* Roethkean love poem called "Time Passing" and an interesting sequence based on the sub-plot of *Far From The Madding Crowd*, Mr Bennett's *most convincing* territory is the chill, ambiguous domestic interior,

. . the coffin-shaped horizon
Of an exile of silence where total
Boredom like a Buddha
Stares slit-eyed through chinks of
sunlight down the wall—

The recollective pieces are occasionally over-ripe with the lost fruits of experience but Mr Bennett is a shrewd and genuine craftsman.

Robin Hamilton's booklet is un*excitingly produced under the* Eboracum imprint. Its contents deserve something better. Here are several stylish and effective forays into Greek and Roman history which, while launched by a rigorously twentieth-century intelligence, capture an authentic period atmo*sphere. Mr Hamilton* is strong on sex. From "Sappho":

I detest men, their constant
spiralling to the centre.
Can they never free their minds of
the lust for that vacancy
They seek within us, or see our
bodies as other than groupings
Around that negative dull hole?

That is the start of a monologue which embodies most of the collection's faults and virtues: bits of it lean on the past to make a poem: bits of it strike poetry from the past. The personal love poems, curiously, *are less urgent and convincing.*

Sylvia Read's *Travelling Actors* is the sort of collection that often gets condemned or ignored without fair trial. Flawed by enormous mother*ing sentimentalities and replete with* uninviting titles such as "For Mary and Miranda: Now Grown Up", the booklet nevertheless gives evidence of a good eye and technical fluency in both free and traditional forms.

W.H.ALLEN

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TLS Commentary

The Digging Skeleton

after Baudelaire

I
You find anatomical plates
Buried along these dusty quays
Among books yellowed like mummies
Slumbering in forgotten crates,

Drawings touched with an odd beauty
As if the illustrator had
Responded gravely to the sad
Mementoes of anatomy—

Mysterious candid studies
Of red slobland around the bones.
Like this one : flayed men and skeletons
Digging the earth like navvies.

II
Sad gang of apparitions,
Your skinned muscles like plaited sedge
And your spines hooped towards the sunk edge
Of the spade, my patient ones,

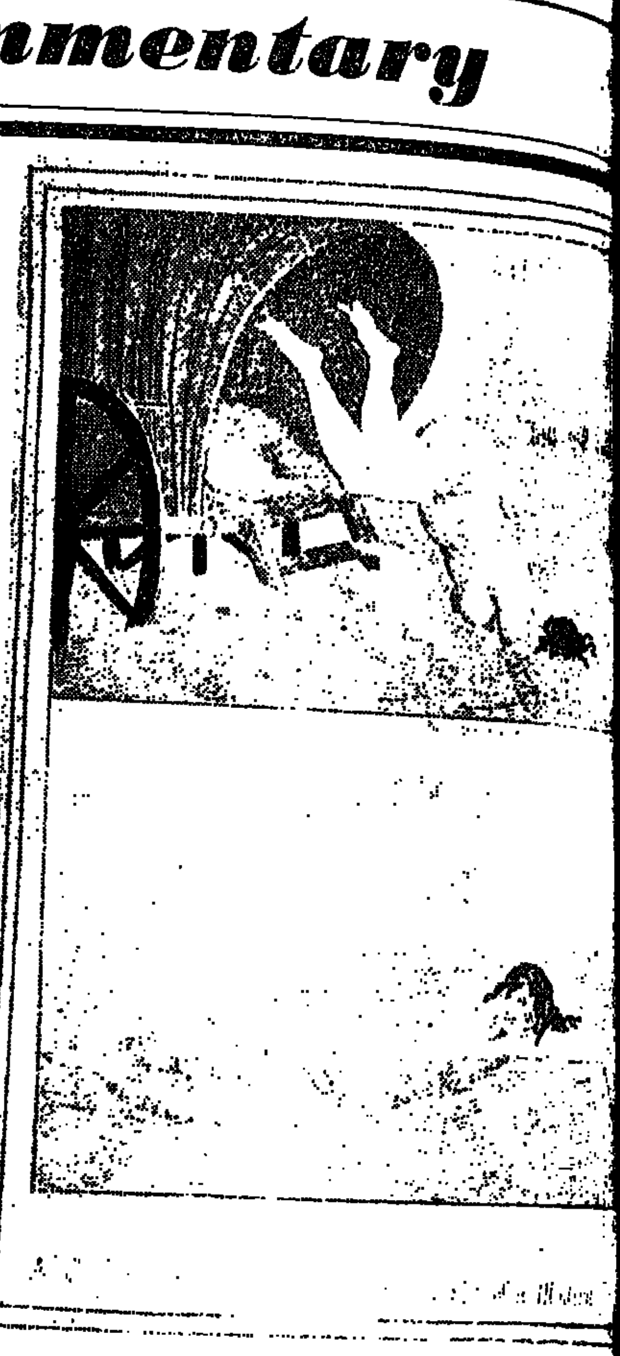
Tell me, as you labour hard
To break this unrelenting soil,
What barns are there for you to fill ?
What farmer dragged you from the boneyard ?

Or are you emblems of the truth,
Death's lifers, hauled from the narrow cell
And stripped of night-shirt shrouds, to tell :
" This is the reward of faith

In rest eternal. Even death
Lies. The void deceives.
We do not fall like autumn leaves
To sleep in peace. Some traitor breath

Revives our clay, sends us abroad
And by the sweat of our stripped brows
We earn our deaths ; our one repose
When the bleeding instep finds its spade."

Seamus Heaney



Sea-bathing in its permissive infancy: "A Back-Side and Fore of a Modern Fine Lady or Swimming Venus at Ramsgate", 180, The Seaside, by Sarah Howell (208pp. Studio Vista. £4.95), a d illustrated account of European and American beach styles.

Caught offside

Even before the football season is properly under way, Derek Dougan, lean, rangy striker and knock-down specialist of Wolverhampton Wanderers, has already established himself as Division One's leading novelist. His tally of 1 (one) bids fair to leave soccer's ace inksters gasping in the big Ulsterman's wake for the rest of the 74/5 term, unless renewed uncertainty over transfer plans leaves Martin Chivers free to complete his rumoured classic *My Legs Turned to Jelly* in time to hit the bookstalls next spring.

As for the book itself, let's be honest, this was not a classic. The Doog, as he is known, has not yet hit top form with the typewriter. Even windbag fictioneers of pre-FA days like The Thack and The Dick, as they must have been known to Victorian football supporters, dribbled a daintier path through a paragraph than Derek so far does, for all his goalmouth skills. Yet in *The Footballer* (published by Allison and Busby, and who better, at £2.50) he has laid down guidelines which all future romancers of stud and sponge will wish to note, if only to avoid. The title for a kick-off — a straight-from-the-shinpad affair that takes us into a crunching head-on tackle with the issues: Danny Stone, lean, rangy striker and knock-down specialist (also knock-up specialist: the victim's name is Jenny) is in dispute with his club, Branton United, and especially with its dour, unsmiling manager Fred Jarman. Convinced that Branton's slump is due to Jarman's mulish and exclusive dedication to fitness-training (followers of the game will not need to puzzle long over the question of whom the author has in mind here), Danny flees to an hotel room for an inconclusive bout of physio with Vicky—worry and vodka are sapping his match-fitness—then speeds off in his Alfa to London. Hiding away with a guttering old flame called Jill, he emerges only for a last-chapter press conference where the full tragedy of his incoherence is revealed. He has been Bested, as it were, by fate.

Interspersed with the drama are action-replays of Danny's rise to fame, from youth sides with "clean, supple bodies and hair beginning to sprout under tender arms" to the realities of a First Division where Danny's club must battle it out with Liverpool, Leicester City, Wolves, Selby Athletic, Brotherton Rovers, Henson United, Bodley Rangers, Colleyton, Alverton, Malverton, Gringley, Longton Rovers, Sawford, Byford and star-studded Middleton. (Melchester, Barchester, Coketown and indeed Toytown are unaccountably absent from the list.)

These flashbacks are fascinating stuff. Any man talking about his trade is worth heeding, but in Mr Dougan's case it is particularly fascinating to see all the journalistic nonsense about moves and scheming swept aside. When Branton rather suddenly reach the Cup Final, Danny Stone is left upfield pondering his own tactical assessment: "Teamwork wasn't coming to anything. The game had stalemate writ large all over it. Danny was roaming on the right, inside his own half, waiting for a loose ball. There was no point getting involved in the midfield tangles. He felt like a spectator who had wandered on the pitch." It is at this very special moment of communion with the unprivileged spectator that Mr Dougan chooses to send the ball Danny's way; miraculously we share Danny's joy as he chips the ball over the advancing goalkeeper's head, and we marvel at his solidarity with his teammates: "Wembley was his. The Final was his. The crowd was his. . . . His goal, made out of nothing. A solo effort. He did not know who to thank for the pass. It had bobbed out of a midfield mess."

It is with insights like these that Mr Dougan achieves a mounting sense of the characterlessness so characteristic of the modern footballer at his most expensive. He has certainly managed to erase the vestigial local colour and human interest that so sadly marred his first book, the autobiography called *The Sash He Never Wore*. We can look forward to the autumn with every hope that his third book, *On the Spot*, a guide to football as a profession, will cut the frills entirely and get down to the grass-roots business of money. What a professional!

Printers' pleasures

The annual compilation, *Private Press Books*, gives a more complete coverage every year. This is the more impressive, because private printers are by nature private—they pursue their craft for their own gratification, and do not feel specially bound to communicate its results to other people, even by way of trade. David Chambers's *Private Press Books 1972* (82pp. Pinner: Private Libraries Association, £2.25) records more than 200 books and pamphlets, printed in this country and the United States, and in a surprising number of European countries. There is also a surprising number of new names (the naming of presses is a matter of absorbing interest to printers).

Connoisseurs of the subject will note the continued activity of Graham in a number of publi and also applaud *Excerpts fro letters of Thomas Bird* (Bookworm Press). Also worth ing are two poetical pieces: ris Cox's *Poems 1970-1971*, the text merges into the type it the most evocative way, the Sycamore Press's first of *Song cycle from a record* by Roy Fuller, printed in a edition for the poet's sixtieth day.

Perhaps the most significa that *Private Press Books* is up is the emergence of a new the "Press of the Hasty Mo The address and the elegant graphy reveal that it is the of Clare Chambers, the dau of one of the annual's founders. *spikey poems* by Spike Millig a very elegant piece of work, is no surprise to read that it ready out of print. But so g beginning deserves a continuation be recorded perhaps in *Private Books* 1973

talking dogs

More than a slight exaggeration really. Viki was intensively trained, but she only managed to get out 'mama' 'papa' and 'cry' very indistinctly. Then there is Washoe, the signalling chimpanzee of Nevada. The University trained her in sign language, but she has no syntax and puts the signs together in a random order. These trivia are from an important new book, Understanding Language: An Introduction to Linguistics by Roger Fowler (£3.50, paper 95p). This should become the standard modern introduction for anyone concerned with human communication and the book gives particular attention to linguistic theory and to the individual as language-learner.

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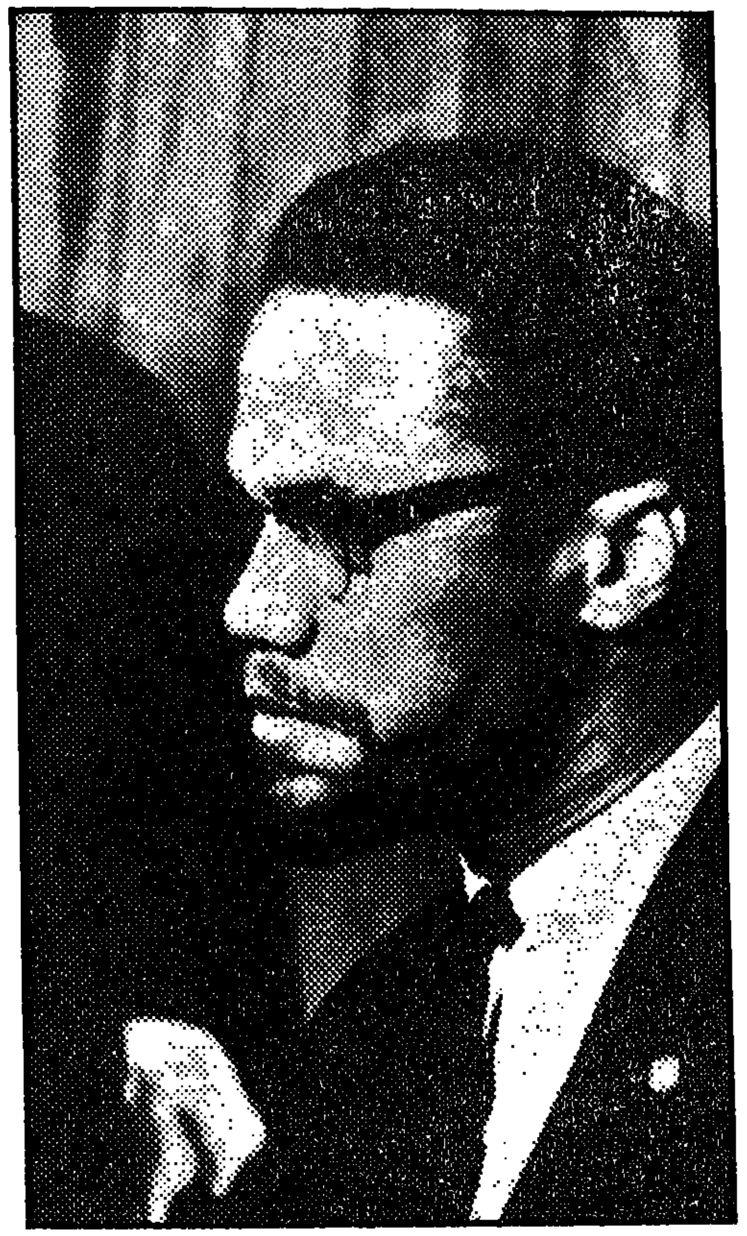
John Vaizey



GOLDMAN :
Death and Life of Malcolm X
Gollancz. £4.20.

olm Little was born in Omaha, ska, on May 19, 1925, to the Indian wife of Earl Little, a ist preacher and a follower of rus Garvey," the Provisional ident of Africa. His father was over by a tram in Lansing, igan; in 1931 his mother went and the children were put into s homes. Malcolm finished h grade, got into trouble, and sent to a reformatory in Mason, igan. After his release he ed on to the New York and n areas, where, according to n account, he became a full- crook—peddling drugs, pimp- some armed robbery—but ding to the evidence remained y small-time one. In 1944 he arrested for theft in Boston; was convicted and got eight to years in jail. He served six s and five months of his term three penitentiaries in Massa- setts, during which time he read ly and was converted to the k Muslim faith.

roled in 1950, he soon rose to as a preacher and Minister of Black Muslims, working closely its leader, Elijah Muhammed. lived at first on the receipts from ctions, but soon had a salary, of tax, roughly twice that of a rch of England parson, together accommodation on Long nd. In 1958 he married and on to have six daughters, in- ding posthumous twins. In 1963 colm appeared to welcome the h of President Kennedy and this s to have contributed to a split Elijah Muhammed in 1964. travelled extensively before after the split, to Mecca to Africa. The Black Muslims essed his Long Island house he left them, and just after it been set alight—possibly by colm X himself. He was shot in 1965 while addressing a ting in Harlem, apparently as result of a veiled suggestion the indignant leadership of the k Muslims. His murderers were nd, tried and convicted; they Black Muslims. The legend has grown that he was killed by police and the CIA.

The Black Muslim faith has a com- set of revelations and beliefs, ained largely through the per- n of Elijah Muhammed. Malcolm as Little became called, and ammed Ali have been its most inent adherents. Although its ulation is large its following is ll. As a religion it is part of pattern of enthusiastic revela- y creeds, like Mormonism, stian Science and Fundamental- , which have sprung up among lettered but ill-educated Americans in conditions of rapid social change. It shares with them a close sense of community, intense puritanism about alcohol, sex and personal appearance, and an emphasis on thrift and hard work. Its connexions with the mainstream of Mohammedanism are exiguous; its public notoriety rests on its assertions that White people are (literally) devils incarnate and it demands a separate Black state in America which would receive twenty-five years of foreign aid from the United States as compensation for slavery. Opposition to integration, and to the pacifism of Martin Luther King, is total. These demands are, however, peripheral to its main concern, which is devotion to Allah.

Malcolm X is celebrated for several reasons. He was an extremely glamorous figure—six-foot-three, light-skinned, with a pleasant facility and a great deal of style. He was the most extreme and persuasive Black Muslim spokesman when the Black question first came to the fore in America, at which stage the Blacks were asking for peaceful integration and the Whites were fearful of bloodshed and insurrection. Malcolm X's eloquence, in print, but above all on television and the radio, seemed to articulate these deep fears and justify them. Towards the end, when the break came and the civil-rights legislation was through, Malcolm X resented his exclusion from the respected Black leadership. He was making fairly obvious moves to establish himself as a political figure on the extreme edge of the civil-rights movement.

The Death and Life of Malcolm X is partly hagiographical. The author and his wife are White journalists who knew and admired Malcolm X and this overlong biography is a reflection, frequently in his own words, on his significance. Its style and subject are curiously reminiscent of the second volume of Michael Foot's biography of Aneurin Bevan. There is the same fascination of author for subject, and the same rhetorical cadences; yet, at the end, there is also a sense of boredom and disenchantment. The rhetoric does not compel.

The parallel between Malcolm X's speeches and those of Bevan or Lloyd George is a helpful one. The Welsh and the Blacks were in, but not of, their societies; their verbal style has a special flavour derived from national roots; the three men came from societies dominated by puritan rhetoric. Their incantatory power depended not only on presence, abuse, dialectic—and hope—but also on an intellectual ability to play with words and ideas. This quality was not a general reasoning power, but something close enough to it to give that appearance. The intellectual formulation of Lloyd George's liberalism, Bevan's socialism, and Malcolm X's racism was, in retrospect and in cold print, pretty thin.

What Malcolm X said about America was largely untrue. Although he was himself acutely deprived, he had a better education than 90 per cent of the British working class. His prison record was never held against him; indeed, it was an asset, like being sent to prison by the National Industrial Relations Court. His income was higher than that of any English clergyman except a bishop. He was attended to respectfully by virtually everybody in authority. The average Black American is better off in most respects than the average White Englishman, and as a result of the past twenty years of court rulings and legislation his civil rights and public position have been dramatically improved. This is not quite beside the point, since many of Malcolm X's assertions depended on the belief that this was not the case. But even the true charges against White America—of relative deprivation, of lack of rights and lack of dignity—have been to a remarkable degree met by the changes since 1954. What strikes a foreigner about this book is the degree to which Malcolm X was wrong about the past, present and future of the American Blacks, and the extent to which American Blacks did not listen to his message because they knew it was false. It was his style they liked.

A further parallel suggests itself. The violence of Malcolm X's imagery (but not its humour) reflects the Celtic Revival and its eventual culmination, Sinn Fein, De Valera, and the IRA. The same ritualistic style; the same allegations of persecution to a respectful world-wide audience and an attentive Congress; the same creation of a largely imaginary past; the same generalized vision of a nationalist, racist future, of ascetic, puritanical dignity; the same incongruity of apocalyptic ends and modest though sometimes violent, means. The civil rights movement played the Irish Parliamentary Party to Malcolm X's Sinn Fein. But in America there was no 1916, no General Post Office. Whether this is chance or something in the structure of the society is a question a book like this might profitably examine.

And so it does. Malcolm X was as American as Mary Baker Eddy and the more he protested the more he demonstrated it. Examples of Malcolm X's Americanism occur on almost every page of the book. A Black is arrested and assaulted by the police in Harlem. Malcolm gathers a crowd, talks to the police (a Black officer is among them), demands to see the prisoner, whom he does not know, to "determine whether he needs hospitalization". He does see the prisoner, of course, the prisoner is hospitalized, and, of course, he gets enormous compensation from the city. Nobody but Malcolm X, say the police, could have managed it. Again, Malcolm X goes to Kenya to denounce America and spends hours with the Ambassador, who has to dissuade his staff from giving an all-Black party. On another occasion, when he was deported from France, Malcolm X promptly called the embassy. As Mr Goldman says "Malcolm was always, in surprising ways, deeply American". He shared the American "deep faith in education".

The book is long and repetitive —necessarily so, since Malcolm X was an intriguing man with a somewhat repetitive life-style. He delivered the same speech for fifteen years; his ideas were extremely tedious and his speechifying left him no time for an eventful private life. Mr Goldman, who is on the staff of *Newsweek*, concentrates on the death and trial, showing that Malcolm X was certainly not shot by officialdom but by three Black Muslims (though any connexion with the higher echelons of command has not been traced). The murder, detection and trial are written up in *Time* style with all the melodramatics that implies. The detectives work all day, every day, for seven weeks, gulping hot coffee, etc, and this sort of compulsive machismo finally kills all conviction.

Malcolm X "began" Mr Goldman's "re-education that day at Shabbyz Frosti Kreem [a café]". "'You're dealing in fantasy', he said sharply. 'You've got to deal in facts'." The "sharply" does it. "Malcolm stirred some cream into his [coffee] and smiled again. 'Coffee', he said, 'is the only thing I like integrated'." Malcolm, we then learn, "dropped out of our service" in 1940, "bopping around the back reaches of our promised land". The "our" bears examination. It is demonstrably untrue that liberal Jewish New Yorkers like the Goldmans did not think about and discuss the racial question before Malcolm X turned up. The Black rioting which followed the civil-rights marches was part of a long upswing of concern about race, and the riots and demands were most vociferous, as always, when the repression was lifted—and lifted by the efforts of White liberals and lawyers. There is a dismissive phrase about "the NAACP worrying its law suits through the courts". But "Brown", in 1954, was the lawsuit that led directly to desegregation when President Eisenhower agreed to enforce the Supreme Court judgment, and sent the troops to Little Rock, Arkansas.

Why, one wonders, does Mr Goldman feel it necessary to produce such phrases as "there can be no overstating the depths of Malcolm's degradation"? This is preposterous, and it goes with a truly Dickensian view of Harlem: "Harlem has destroyed men and organizations; less out of malevolence or envy or even its deep corroded cynicism than out of despair. Harlem destroys because there has been so much destruction there already." It also goes with a romantic sympathy for the rebel who is eloquent about his suffering. Malcolm X had a standard passage in his speeches — delivered, of course, "hoarsely"—which is pure Bernadette Devlin: "How can anybody ask us do we hate the white man who kidnapped us four hundred years ago, brought us here and stripped us of our history, stripped us of our culture, stripped us of our language. . . ." And so on.

The American police dealt sensibly with the Muslims. They infiltrated them and gave them enough rope to hang themselves. Because of the American constitutional right to bear arms, some people got shot, but the Black crisis passed. The symbol that Malcolm X seemed to be was not of a Black uprising; it was, rather, of a significant shift of American values, and Malcolm X died because of that shift. By the time he was shot he had moved away from segregation to integration. He had arrived and —irony of ironies—he left his White admirers looking back nostalgically at the great days when it seemed as though the worst would happen.

The Raining Tree War

By David Pownall

"A very funny first novel."
– *Peter Ackroyd, The Spectator*

"Pownall has an infamous sense of humour and knows a thing or two about words . . . It's like the Marx Brothers having a Night up the Congo." – *Robert Nye, Guardian.*

"Pownall has done for emergent nationalism in his first novel what Joseph Heller did for war in *Catch 22* . . . Nothing as funny has come my way out of Africa since *Black Mischief*." – *Godfrey Smith, Sunday Times.* £2·95

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The form of Hardy's major fiction

By Ian Gregor

Professor Gregor's study of Hardy's novels is based on a detailed account of the six major books from *Far From the Madding Crowd* to *Jude the Obscure*. He shows the way in which these novels relate to each other in the growth of Hardy's career, and goes on to sketch a theory of fiction which places an emphasis on the novel as a dynamic process rather than as a completed structure. £3·95

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Mr Grimwade's long-awaited book in the series 'Faber Monographs on Silver', of which he is also the general editor. This is the first book solely devoted to the subject to appear, and it is illustrated with a colour plate and 96 pages of monochrome plates. £8·50

FABER & FABER

To the Editor

Women and Literature

Sir,—Shortly after reading Germaine Greer's article on women and poetry (July 26), I came across this passage, from another sector of the women's front. "Can we hope", asked Mrs Herbert Dawson, editor of the *Ladies Alpine Journal* in the early 1930s, "that the day is not far distant when our achievements will be judged on their own merits rather than over-praised because we are women". Another discipline, but the same view!

JANET ADAM SMITH.
57 Lansdowne Road, London W11.

Sir,—Germaine Greer confirms her willing disregard for history by revising it (July 26) to suit her arguments. Fanny Burney was not "encouraged by the resounding success of *Evelina* to claim it for her own and take the consequences", nor had she "to harden her skin against the barbs of refined society which found her pert and presumptuous" — certainly not according to Burney herself. True, she published the novel under a *nom de plume* and liked a masculine moniker; and true, there were few (if any) men who might have chosen feminine names to publish under, in that day as well as this—let that stand as evidence for what it will. But Burney clearly enjoyed the secret she kept even from her publishers and intimates. The few who gained entrance to the secret were those who let the cat out of the bag—whereon Dr Burney felt free to boast his daughter's accomplishment endlessly and everywhere, while "refined society" so warmly embraced Burney that all she had to harden her skin against was the effusion of praise and constancy of lionizing that oppressed her. Burney's "fate at the hands of her public" led her, ultimately, into the service of the Queen—and surely it was those debilitating years in attendance on Charlotte (plagued, meanwhile, by the illiterate Madame Schwellenberg—Macaulay called her a "hateful old toadeater") that ruined her development as a novelist. As for her "uncharitable" vision, Burney was one of the few intimates of Mrs Thrale loyal to her friendship with her, when the latter ran off with Piozzi, . . . which, and not *Evelina*, produced ripples against Burney in "refined society".

Ms Greer also refers to "Dr Johnson's animadversion on a woman preacher being like a dog walking 'on his hinder legs'", going on to assess this as relevant to an assumption, on the part of such as Johnson, of the inevitability of the second-rateness of women. Johnson, for one, was as great an admirer of Burney as she knew; and if his own literary vision was limited, he avowedly placed her higher than Fielding and in some respects beside Richardson (and in other respects quite by herself).

And as for woman preachers, they have admittedly been in a minority but have not been invisible—while not one has as yet made such a mark upon religious studies as so many women have made upon literature. It strikes me, helplessly, that Ms Greer is in some way trying to fill this hiatus implied in Dr Johnson's animadversion.

WILLIAM BUTLER.
11-5 Gokurakuji 1-chome, Kamakura-Shi, Kanagawa-Ken 248, Japan.

Sir,—In the *TLS* for July 26 there is an interesting article by Rebecca West about certain authoresses whose names I had seen previously, but whose works I have not had the benefit of perusing. It seems to me to be time, however, for someone to say, what I have not read or heard, that Dame Rebecca herself wrote what has high claims to be the best English short story. I refer to "There is no Conversation". It appeared in a volume entitled *The Harsh Voice*, published in 1935, and I do not know whether it has been reprinted. Nothing will convince me that this story, read and reread, is not a masterpiece.

In the same issue of the *TLS* there is a reference to L.E.L. To the grave of this unfortunate woman I made a pilgrimage over forty years ago. The grave and the tombstone were well kept, but I do not know what may have happened on the Gold Coast since then.

T. M. KNOX.
19 Victoria Terrace, Crieff, Perthshire PH7 4AA.

Machiavelli

Sir,—In replying to the points raised by C. H. Clough (July 5), your reviewer of Domenico Maffei's *Il giovane Machiavelli banchiere con Berto Berti a Roma* (June 14), has raised yet another debatable point, namely that Machiavelli was "a bourgeois after all" (July 19). From the fact that Machiavelli understood the bourgeois mentality very well and from the fact that he espoused realism in his political writings, it does not follow that he approved of bourgeois politics. In fact there is plenty of internal evidence in Machiavelli which shows that he was highly critical of the contemporary bourgeoisie and, on that score alone, it can be argued that he was anti-bourgeois.

If he was a bourgeois why did he despair of the political ethics of the bourgeoisie and contrast its "corruption" with the *antica virtù* of the Romans, which he preferred? Again how can one account for such Machiavellian ethical prescriptions as *publico ricco, privato povero*, and *ricchezza con virtù*, prescriptions which can hardly be called bourgeois? It is argued that his realism makes him a bourgeois. But surely to speak of his realism without taking into account his normative ideal of the common good, to which realism is to be subordinated, is to distort his political teaching. Indeed those who identify Machiavelli's political thought with realism are as mistaken as those who ignore the economic penetration of his thought.

What Maffei's book really does, it seems to me, is to show that Machiavelli knew a good deal more about trade and finance than some of his older critics, like Augustine Renaudet, were prepared to see or admit. As to what conclusions one may draw from Maffei's work, far from supporting any belief that Machiavelli was a bourgeois, it enables one to see more clearly now than before that his strictures on the bourgeoisie of his day were based not on any misconception of economic matters, but rather on personal experience, as well as critical appraisal, of them.

ANTHONY PAREL.
The University of Calgary, 2920 24 Avenue NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Reading Fees

Sir,—I have just been asked to read a manuscript for a publisher, for a fee of £10. I shall do it, because I like the people, and I am several thousands of pounds in debt, having written forty-five books, and sold over 700,000 volumes in the past ten years, most of which continue to be borrowed without any payment to me—whichever government is in power, and during the deaths of several Library Lending Acts.

A university press I know pays £20 or £25 for a reading fee, and the fee for reading a PhD thesis, I gather, is about £60 or £80. A book of mine has just been read by a lawyer for defamation, and the bill was £300.

The differences between these sums seem related solely to the capacity of the professions in question to defend themselves against exploitation. The author has nothing to withhold: no commercial enterprise depends upon his collaboration; even intelligent people tell him cynically that he "didn't have to choose to be a writer". It is perhaps time for authors to begin burning down libraries—since no one will listen to them unless they do.

DAVID HOLBROOK.
New Farm House, Madingley, Cambridge.

'Byzantinische Zeitschrift'

Sir,—Corrected proofs of my review of the Dumbarton Oaks *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* index (J.S. Allen, Editor: *Literature on Byzantine Art, 1892-1967*, July 26) evidently did not reach you in time for some misprints and misleading alterations in the text to be changed, making me unexpectedly grateful for anonymity. One vainly corrected mistake was, however, mine. I warned that early articles in *BZ* itself do not appear in the index. This is indeed true of those articles I tested, but I am assured that all should, and now find that the majority do.

YOUR REVIEWER.

Thomas Middleton

Sir,—S. Gorley Putt (August 2) in writing of the "style" of "the man who wrote the plays we have been accustomed to attribute to Cyril Tourneur" obscures the fact that no one has ever denied *The Atheist's Tragedy* to Tourneur. And that is where the difficulties begin. Even if the evidence for Middleton's authorship of *The Revenger's Tragedy* were less overwhelming than I believe it to be, the difficulty of believing that the two plays were from the same hand would still be enormous.

J. C. MAXWELL.
Balliol College, Oxford OX1 3BJ.

George Seferi

Sir,—In your revie Dimaras's *A History* *Greek Literature* (Augus of George Seferis is gether with an early illustrate a theme modern Greek poetry: of the expatriate. The runs: "However far I still Greece wounds me" the exact translation line is: "Wherever I Greece wounds me."

The reference is to a outside but *inside* Greece foot of the poem to which belongs Seferis himself it was written aboard the before its departure. The a small passenger steamer was fit only for short within Greek waters.

PETER COLACI
Department of Classics, sity of California, Irvine, Cal USA.

Sir,—The archives of George Seferis, Nobel Prize diplomat, have at his exp been presented to the Ge Library of the American Sch Classical Studies at Athens the Library will henceforth prime centre for all resea Seferis, it is essential to add collection as many of his le possible. A number have been presented or promised Library and we hope that oth be forthcoming. Naturally we to have the original letters, ing that will be glad to accept graphs or photocopies. We also be grateful to receive of of articles relating to him.

FRANCIS R. WALT
Gennadius Library, Athe Greece.

Associating with the cinema

BASIL WRIGHT:
The Long View
730pp. Secker and Warburg. £6.25.

JERZY TOEPLITZ:
Hollywood and After
The Changing Face of American Cinema
280pp plus 38 illustrations. Allen and Unwin. £4.50.

The Complete Films of Eisenstein
Translated by John Hetherington.
154pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £4.50.

Misleadingly described on the blurb as "an authoritative history of the cinema in which nothing of real importance is left out", *The Long View* in fact makes a more convincing claim as a kind of memoir, or as its author puts it, "the record of a love affair". Basil Wright directed the dream-like yet fact-laden (and outstanding) *Song of Ceylon* (1934), and he has chosen a similar structure for his book, which allows his thoughts to develop by association, as in a reverie. On occasion his writing begins to resemble the games played with the theme of Time in the work of at least three of his favourite directors, Jean Cocteau, Alain Resnais and Chris Marker; but his approach also enables him to demonstrate how film relates to culture in general. The history of documentary is crucial to this venture, and no one has shown himself more aware of this history than Mr Wright.

Mr Wright has an international outlook and can trace without strain, for instance, the influence of George Méliès on the creator of Hindu spectaculars, Dadasaheb Phalke (whose career began in 1912). He rediscovers with enthusiasm films many of us will never have heard of or forgotten about: such as Lloyd Bacon's *A Slight Case of Murder*, the Alexieff and Parker experiments with a pin-screen, Kardar's *The Day Shall Dawn*, Donskoi's *The Rainbow*, Eldridge's *Our Country*, Lotar's *Aubervilliers*, or the talents of that "prince of filmic miniaturists", Richard Massingham, whom the Director-General of the Cinémathèque Française has recalled, with a typical flourish, as "à la fois Méliès et Vigo . . . le metteur en scène anglais le plus près de Bunuel et de Mack Sennett".

Mr Wright is most assured when he considers film-making in which he himself was involved, as in his account of various UNO projects, or of working as a producer on Humphrey Jennings's *A Diary for Timothy*: "I spent most of the time, while Humphrey was shooting, wondering what it was about." He was also left wondering what Max Beerbohm would have made of its script—he was one of the names seriously proposed—if he, and not E. M. Forster, had written it. Mr Wright is very much a self-confessed protégé of John Grierson, and has Grierson's range without his distrust of sensibility. His defence of Grierson's intentions, by the way, is both powerful and needed at a time when the role of the GPO Film Unit has become the target for adverse criticism.

His strength as a critic lies in his ability to feel films on the pulse. Give or take the occasionally eccentric long view (as when he claims that *Jalsaghar*, *Le Procès de Jeanne d'Arc* and *Je t'aime, je t'aime* are the most important films of Satyajit Ray, Bresson and Resnais respectively), his sense of values is for the most part unflurried by fashion or perversity. He focuses on the hard-to-explain qualities of Dovzhenko and Wajda with insight, and recognizes the importance of the neo-realist movement in the history of the post war cinema—an importance too often underrated in recent years. But on the whole he is more interested in making judgments than in discussing the processes by which judgments are reached, more interested in reporting his responses than in analysing their significance. Perhaps he devotes too much space to plot synopses, too little to the nature of particular techniques and styles.

For all the labour that went into this 730-page book, it often gives evidence of slack research (as when it relies on such questionable sources as David Stewart Hull's *Film in the Third Reich* and the Richie-Anderson *Japanese Cinema*) or of carelessness: Mr Wright describes Olivier's *Hamlet* as "a sad affair" on page 92, praises it at some length on page 198 and then refers to it slightingly on page 332. And at times he cuts corners. The dignified mastery of Ozu's films cannot be accounted for prangishly by saying that Ozu was "a wizard story-teller", who loved all his characters equally and worked from screenplays "first-class in detail as well as in overall shape". The dream-like structure of the book encourages repetitions and incongruities, so that Harry Cohn and Frank Capra a among the film producers o and Jean Vigo (who died in among the Italian neo-realists.

Despite these reservations, *Long View* remains an enter large in its sympathies. This do exclude a welcomed sharpness phrase. Mr Wright allude "the dry rot of Jean-Luc G and the rising damp of Warhol", dismisses *Triumph of Will* as "a jumbo soap opera" observes that Lionel Stander's is "like calico being ripped an empty cistern". Of De Mille Stroheim:

> De Mille reduced big idea small ones and then inflated into huge films. Stroheim wa really interested in the his films; he was obse by the size of his ideas. Th what makes him a great direc

De Mille is something tutelary deity in *Hollywood After*, a survey of the Ame cinema since the 1950s. De *was* Hollywood, according to Toeplitz, and Hollywood found when the policy which De Mille made consistently successful to fail with Twentieth Cen Fox's *Cleopatra*. Like Mr Wri Mr Toeplitz tends to be pe about the recent avant-garde "largely an artistic fraud" over-excited by the idea "expanded cinema" with its pect of multiple projectors, screens and other more things. He lays store on the awaited cassette revolution merly head of the Polish School and a key figure the upsurge of Polish making twenty years ago, is surprisingly awed by importance of box-office and (just as surprisingly) committal about the social the raised by many of the films discussion. He is probably sceptical of American agit-prop he allows himself to say, and appears happier grappling with thematic complexities of *The So of Music* and *Love Story*, reporting — with a good deal fresh information — on the overs and behind-the-scene deal an empire in dissolution.

The Complete Films of Eisenst is a handsome picture book some spare factual notes Abraham Segal and a previo unpublished essay by Eisenst himself. Many of the photograph including some of the more distu ing ones, have never appeared hard covers before.

Weidenfeld Nicolson

Shelley: The Pursuit
RICHARD HOLMES

"An extraordinary achievement: surely the best biography of Shelley ever written."
Stephen Spender, Observer

"The author's researches have been far-ranging, meticulous, and informed with unflagging zeal for the truth."
John Lehmann, Sunday Telegraph

"An ambitious and vivid biography."
Christopher Ricks, The Sunday Times

"Mr. Holmes works with great assurance and sweep into a narrative that is always controlled and brilliantly readable . . . A marvellous book."
Michael Ratcliffe, The Times

arriage trade

s BAGWELL:
sport Revolution from 1770
Batsford. £6.50 (paperback,

WARD:
nance of Canal Building in
teenth-Century England
Oxford University Press.

sport Revolution from 1770 comprehensive, detailed to-date book on its subject. ecially strong where other have been weak—for example, ding extended discussions al shipping and motor trans. Its balance, too, has a modern ance, with three of its ten s devoted to motor transport transport policy since 1914. S. Bagwell brings it up to with eighty-six pages concern the complicated developments lic policy from 1939 to 1970. ilots and teachers will be d for the large body of statis made more useful by the inclu of twenty-one maps and fifty tables and figures.

e readers interested in a l over-view will discover curious and revealing little to carry them along; for e, passengers travelling on ke of Bridgewater's Canal in 70s could break the tedium journey in the barge's coffee ipping the wines supplied captain's wife; and, despite re than five-fold increase in vehicles on our roads, the rs of road fatalities surpassed el of the 1930s only in the This is a useful book, in ding much original research ll as many years of patient ation of a large literature. ontrast *The Finance of Canal Building in Eighteenth-Century England* is much briefer and more limited in scope, though equally packed with details, facts and figures.

The subject of canal finance, despite many specialized studies of individual canals, has long remained obscure. J. R. Ward's analysis of a substantial number of the surviving records shows that although manufacturers and the residents of towns served by canals played an important role in paying for canal construction, some 24 per cent of the canals in his sample—built between 1755 and 1815—were financed by landowners and farmers, with no less than 15.5 per cent financed by professional men and clergymen, and 6.5 per cent by women, principally widows. He argues that these figures are broadly in line with the proportion of total incomes received by each group, but the fact that transport developments could find support from landowners (not generally a class with much free capital to invest) and the middle classes shows how widely spread was the interest in economic development and financial speculation. Furthermore, the existence of a wide investing public provided industrialists with more freedom to concentrate their investments in their own concerns.

Important findings which emerge from this study are the limited part played in canal finance by banks, and the conclusion that fluctuations in the investment in canals were influenced more by growth of traffic and the availability of capital than by its cost as measured by the rate of interest. These findings will not surprise those familiar with the nature of the eighteenth-century capital market, but it is useful to have the confirmation of such painstaking research.

inor marts

THOMAS:
rincial Stock Exchanges.
Frank Cass. £6.50.

end of the seventeenth century London provided a wide range ancial services to its public, had brokers and jobbers in the shares of joint stock ies. Yet despite the growing of stock placed on the in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, both to fund the d Debt and to develop the ort system of the country, ovinces provided no comparservice.

as the railway boom of the that brought a new volume ness to share markets in country, and which was partly sible for the development of cial stock exchanges. On 12, 1830, the *Liverpool Mer* published its first detailed list. In Manchester, operaby specialists dealing in date from the same period, the activities of Thomas in 1827 to the twentyshare brokers listed in the ory of 1836.

boom of 1844-45 led to the ion of stock exchanges in other provincial towns in d, though the subsequent in share prices in the n of 1845 precipitated the e of seven of them. The s in the provinces were conby auction, with broker with broker: shunting and e jobbing books were not mented by full jobbing as in ondon market.

A. Thomas's *The Provincial Exchange* is a well researched well documented study. ng on the accepted works of ce in related fields, on Scott's the joint stock companies, ressnell's *Country Banking*, on s and Thomas's *The Stock* ge; its *History and Func* it provides the economic hisn and the general reader alike an important reference work. lists, newspapers, stock ge rule-books and committee tes have all been painstak ransacked to illustrate the of the provincial stock

book brings out the reluctance to grant provincial dealers satisfactory transfer arrangements to facilitate trading in gilt-edged securities, and illustrates the nineteenth-century evolution of jobbing books and the waves of speculative company formation. Above all, it stresses the ancillary role which local capital, channelled through these embryo provincial marts, played in funding the growth of public utilities. Canals, railways, gas and electricity supply all benefited from the money raised from ordinary stock-holders through Liverpool, Manchester and Bristol as well as through London.

Mr Thomas discusses the changing role and composition of the Council of Associated Stock Exchanges in the twentieth century, and the development of Scottish share dealing. He examines the impact of nationalization on the volume of stocks traded and concludes with a postscript on the 1969 plan for amalgamation of the federated stock exchanges into a single organization. The result is a fascinating and scholarly study of an important and neglected subject: the book will soon find its place with Mr Thomas's other works as an essential source for all English historians of the period.

All-change

ALAN JENKINS:
The Stock Exchange Story
212pp plus 16 plates. Heinemann. £2.90 (Paperback, 80p).

Alan Jenkins's entertaining book tells most people more than they ever knew about stockjobbing-and-broking—more than they wanted to know, perhaps, but it is still a useful and instructive work.

The "city" is under a cloud. *Verbum meum pactum*, the Stock Exchange's motto, however, still underpins—with the help of an emergency compensatory fund voluntarily started—one of the biggest markets in values daily exchanged in the world, with least fuss and greatest reliability. It is well to be reminded by Mr Jenkins of these, among many other, things and amid present anxieties.

Under the sign of the pickle

ROBERT C. ALBERTS:
The Good Provider
H. J. Heinz and his 57 Varieties
297pp. Arthur Barker. £4.65.

Henry John Heinz, the founder of the Heinz food empire, is a fine example of a great American success. In this brisk and entertaining biography Robert C. Alberts shows us how he managed to rise from a humble beginning to fame and distinction. Heinz's parents were German immigrants who had moved to Pittsburgh. Born in 1844, he left school early to help run his father's brick business, but he soon succeeded in scraping together enough money to form a partnership with a friend. They began by making bricks, then abandoned the bricks to found a company to grow and bottle food.

At first they enjoyed a remarkable success. In 1875 Henry refused a nomination for the presidency of his local building and loan association by stating: "Have not time. Am now in the pickle business." By that time they had 160 acres of garden crops along the Allegheny river (twenty acres of it in horseradish), a workforce of 150, twenty-five horses, the Heinz homestead near Pittsburgh in use as a warehouse, a business office and vinegar factory in St Louis and a branch distributing warehouse in Chicago. But there were bad times just around the corner. In 1875 Heinz wrote in his diary: "Mills and factories stopped. Hard times, money tight. No one presumes to say when things may improve." They did not improve; in the 1870s a serious economic depression hit America. The next harvest was horribly good from Henry's point of view. Cucumbers piled up at the Heinz bottling plant at a rate of 2,000 bushels a day. Chaos and bankruptcy followed; and soon Henry was observing with a philosophical sigh: "People care little for you without money."

So in 1876, at the age of thirty-two, he started all over again, this time as an employee of his brother and cousin, who went into the food business largely to help Henry over his misfortunes. This time it worked. He took advantage of a process which had begun in 1809 when the French confectioner Nicolas Appert discovered that it was possible to sterilize food by heat in hermetically sealed glass containers, and in 1877 the company sold its first goods in cans. Eventually Heinz was able to buy out his relatives and change the name from the F. & J. Heinz Company to the H. J. Heinz Company.

Mr Alberts shows that the founding Heinz had a conscience as well as a talent for commerce. He was a religious man who had inherited the Lutheran faith of his German forebears, and he wanted to achieve his aims without resorting to skulduggery or exploitation. Thus in 1888 he noted in his diary, after some negotiations with the Pittsburgh local authority: "It did not cost us one penny to grease the council as it usually does. We felt pleased as I was determined to get it honestly or not at all." The company was run with a firm but benevolent paternalism.

Having studied progressive German factories and been horrified by the Pittsburgh railroad strike riots of 1877, Heinz wished to make his employees the most contented and privileged in the United States. Workers were driven in wagons around Pittsburgh's city parks to commune with nature and no doubt to have a chance to regain their energy, and Christmas presents were sent to all (one year a large consignment of fur-lined gloves was dispatched by mistake to those working in Florida and California).

The dedicated Lutheranism of its founder gave the Heinz business a decidedly moral slant. At Pittsburgh the factory was decorated with exhortatory sayings, such as "Labour sweetens life, idleness makes it a burden". One married employee was discharged for taking up with another woman and neglecting his family. Heinz gave full support to Dr Alexander Wiley, chief chemist to the Department of Agriculture, in his campaign to prevent falsely labelled and improperly processed food. But often Heinz undertakings had more than one purpose. The pier at Atlantic City, with its sun parlour, reading rooms, lecture hall and art gallery containing a remarkable exhibition of hideous paintings (among them Hildebrand's "King Lear Awakening from Insanity" and Buland's "French Government Officials Visiting a Secret Distillery"), was a fine example of his skill in mixing publicity with philanthropy.

Heinz was a salesman of genius. The symbol of the pickle, whose shape an unknown writer likened to "the mouth of a small child just ready to burst into tears", became known throughout the world. In 1900 the first large electric sign erected in New York, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 23rd Street, advertised Heinz products; and soon the campaign spread. It was exceptionally difficult to disturb a Heinz sign once it had been erected. Throughout the 1968 Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia a huge illuminated ketchup bottle shone above Prague's Wenceslas Square, untouched by the events below.

Henry Heinz himself was a persuasive promoter of his own wares. On his first visit to England he entered the august portals of Fortnum & Mason with some samples and asked to see the head of grocery purchasing. So impressed was the head by the horseradish, the ketchup and the chili sauce that he ordered all of them. Heinz recorded in his diary: "Having thus succeeded without even an introduction in opening a way for our goods on this side of the pond, I was highly delighted."

Success did not turn sour on him. After the early death of his wife Sallie ("of an esteemed Presbyterian North Ireland family"), his children were good to their father. His son Howard entered the business, went after the First World War to Constantinople to direct the American Relief Administration there and was elected to all the best clubs in Philadelphia. Mr Alberts demonstrates in *The Good Provider* that Heinz was an attractive and gentle tycoon. What was perhaps the most important ingredient of his success reveals itself in an early diary entry: "I worked hard all day. Seems I can't do otherwise."

Metallurgical lethargy

DONALD N. McCLOSKEY:
Economic Maturity and Entrepreneurial Decline
British Iron and Steel, 1870-1913.
157pp. Harvard University Press. £5.50.

Donald N. McCloskey's book mounts a vigorous attack on the views of that historical school which has argued that a failure of entrepreneurship fostered the decline of the British iron and steel industries during the years 1870 to 1914. The argument is a challenging one, and couched in a very workmanlike prose.

Its major weakness comes when Dr McCloskey's attempts to measure the significance of entrepreneurship in the performance of the industries in question. He believes that "when directly measurable influences on the industry's demand or supply cannot explain the industry's performance, what is left to be explained may be attributed to entrepreneurial quality". This residual method begs the one question it ought to be asking. Nowhere can we be satisfied that all "measurable" influences have been considered, nor is it possible to assume that those influences, even if they do correlate with the industry's supply and demand functions, were necessarily their determinants. Nor, again, do we have to agree that the only non-measurable influences of any significance are those concerned with entrepreneurship; government policies, social attitudes, fashion and taste are all difficult to quantify, but nonetheless relevant.

Dr McCloskey argues that throughout the period the iron and steel industries were competitive, with the possible exception of rail production in 1896, and that therefore entrepreneurial lethargy was unlikely. He establishes his case by the use of rather dubious price ratios, attempting to correlate price and marginal costs. But there is very little direct evidence concerning the marginal cost of production in the iron and steel industries in the later nineteenth century, and Dr McCloskey instead uses the market price "when there is some presumption that pricing was competitive", comparing those prices, as if they were marginal costs, with prices when the industry was presumed not to be competitive.

One of the major difficulties facing British iron and steel producers was a lack of home demand, and the high cost of transport to overseas markets. This undoubtedly restricted the comparative performance of the industry in the United Kingdom in production terms, though not necessarily in terms of productivity compared with the situation in the rapidly growing home markets of the United States and Germany. Dr McCloskey is quite right to stress this distinction, and demonstrates that while the growth in total output was restricted the growth in productivity was not as slow as has sometimes been imagined. He suggests that the failure of British producers to adopt Thomas Gilchrist's technique is unimportant, because it would not have led to substantial or immediate benefits in terms of productivity. In cost and profit terms, it was only the new Talbot furnace which made economic sense, and this was widely adopted in the 1900s.

Otto Friedrich
Before the Deluge

"Otto Friedrich clearly possesses a tough talent for popularization and assemblage, finely matching a nose for good copy with an eye for the essence of anything from the attractions of a silly song to atonalism, relativity or the splitting of the atom. To these gifts he has now added no more than the proper amount of cynicism, and a dash of primness, to compose the best popular account in English of Berlin in the 1920's."
Michael Ratcliffe, The Times

MICHAEL JOSEPH £4.50

The divided mind

JEAN GRENIER :
Réflexions sur quelques écrivains
?3pp. Paris : Gallimard 22fr.

These essays, devoted to half-a-dozen European writers from Rousseau to Camus, contain an attractive blend of insight and enthusiasm. The insight was to be expected, particularly in view of the quality of Jean Grenier's better known lyrical and philosophical writings. The enthusiasm is a welcome bonus. The seven essays have appeared before, mostly as introductions, and they range in date from 1955 to 1970. Despite their diverse origins, they have a consistency of critical approach which gives the book a very fair degree of coherence in dealing with such different writers as Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Rousseau, Nietzsche, Camus, Senancour and the critic Jean Paulhan.

In the short concluding essay on Paulhan, in which Grenier discusses, among other things, the critical evaluation of painters by writers, he declares that the absence of set rules in art, be it painting or writing, means that criticism ultimately amounts to "des rencontres de sensibilités". One is reminded of Anatole France's famous definition of the good critic, a definition which nowadays appears to many as being irresponsibly bellelettristic: "Le bon critique est celui qui raconte les aventures de son âme au milieu des chefs-d'oeuvre". In fact, in the course of these "encounters" or "adventures" experienced by his sensibility Grenier shows that apparently unsystematic subjectivism can be revealing and rewarding when handled with sufficient insight and skill.

The essays share a common emphasis on various forms of self-division experienced by human beings, and they present the writers discussed as contributing, in different ways, to our understanding of man's condition in its moral and metaphysical senses. The first essay, on Dostoevsky, treats *Notes from Underground* as the key to all his work. Freedom is seen as a source of contrasting experiences—suffering/pleasure, the underground/the palace of crystal—the individual's freedom is both imperilled *by* others and a source of peril *to* others. Grenier argues that Dostoevsky's "underground man" reflects the dilemma of the nineteenth-century intellectual. He experiences a sickness of the mind and a propensity for evil (sickness and evil-doing are closely related by Dostoevsky) because he senses the metaphysical change which is taking place around him. Man is moving from a conception of the world as providentially ordered to one which sees it as the field of operation of mechanistic fatality. Dostoevsky was rebelling against the prevailing positivism of the age, and Grenier sees him as part of that tradition in which Jerusalem opposes Athens, Pascal opposes Descartes, Kierkegaard opposes Hegel. The underground man's reality is sickness of the mind, but he has a vision of what Kierkegaard called "purity of heart".

In the case of Tolstoy, Grenier discerns a fundamental dualism—which emerges from the philosophy of history implicit in *War and Peace*—between resignation and struggle, between submission to destiny and rebellion against it. It is well known that Tolstoy was fascinated by de Maistre's view of the "divine" nature of war because of the suggestion it contains of historical fatality. This is related to Tolstoy's "Asiatic" doctrine of the "rightness" of events, his view that the element of human action in history is minimal, and his broader idea that certain aspects of human experience are not only unknown but unknowable. Prince André, in *War and Peace*, is struck by the small value of what he can understand and by the greatness, the unique importance, of what he fails to understand. Grenier uses these ideas to explain the dualism in Tolstoy's own ideas between attachment and detachment, between passion for the perishable and devotion to the absolute. It is this which enables him to write: "Certes l'oeuvre de Tolstoï est théocentrique, mais ajoutons tout de suite : avec déchirement."

Rousseau is no doubt a classic case of a divided personality. Grenier emphasizes his vacillation between depression and exaltation, and attributes the double origin of Rousseau's *Rêveries du promeneur solitaire* to a sense of persecution by society and a desire for consolation from nature. From Rousseau's equal sensitivity to "le plaisir qui passe" and "le bonheur qui dure", he broadens the picture to one in which Rousseau accepts the co-existence of "un Destin indifférent" and "un Dieu juste". This is an essay, however, which goes beyond the commonplaces concerning Rousseau's schizophrenia. Grenier uses it to justify his own penetrating comment that "les hommes qui font le plus volontiers des confidences—et des confessions—sont ceux qui laissent le plus leur passé dans l'ombre".

Nietzsche's thought generally, and his *Also sprach Zarathustra* in particular, again provide a series of dichotomies—Apollo and Dionysus, good and evil, the slave and the superman, etc. On the subject of Nietzsche's famous "death of God" passage there is the interesting comment : "On reconnaît là la méthode de Marx et de Freud; elle ne consiste pas à *nier* une croyance mais à *montrer* qu'elle n'existe plus. On ne s'attaque pas à elle, on fait voir que ses racines dans l'esprit humain ont cessé de transmettre de la sève aux feuilles encore vertes en apparence."

Grenier is well aware of the dangers of Nietzschean doctrine—the idea, for example, that greater evil is a necessary prerequisite of greater virtue. He also faces squarely the elements of will and force in Nietzsche's conception of morality, together with the requirement that the weak should be eliminated while the fit and strong survive. He presents *Zarathustra* as being essentially a young man's book and argues that after a certain age the "frenzy" of Nietzsche (invocation, declamation, invective, exclamation) loses a considerable part of its appeal.

The essay on Camus is the introduction to the Pléiade edition and is already well known. Again Camus is presented in terms of a series of fundamental contrasts : optimism and pessimism ; strong affirmations and strong negations ; asceticism and expansiveness ; a conviction that man is not innocent combined with a belief that he is not guilty.

The final essay is devoted to Senancour, who is presented in the very first sentence as "un homme double". Grenier adds : "C'est un raisonneur et c'est un rêveur"—a man of the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries. In the analysis of Senancour's *Oberman* there is a finely discriminating sense of both the *homme sincère* and the *homme logique* in the personality of the narrator. This same narrator, in his analysis of natural beauty, distinguishes between the awareness of "rapports mathématiques" and, as a more authentic source of aesthetic pleasure, "rapports indéterminés". Nevertheless, Grenier rightly emphasizes the carefully composed nature of Senancour's landscapes and describes him as slipping down the slope of *artifice* in order to achieve *natural* effects. In fact, the search for simplicity in which Senancour indulges is a complex and complicated operation. The moral equivalent of this aesthetic complication is to be found in the narrator's own statement : "J'ai choisi la tristesse qui pût conduire à la joie".

In all these essays, which tell us much that is interesting about Jean Grenier as well as about the writers he discusses, we have the highly enjoyable experience of sharing the reactions of an unusually sensitive mind—unusually sensitive on both the artistic and the moral levels—to some of the major moralists and artists of the past 200 years.

the new review

in the August issue

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Making believe

WILLIAM NELSON :
Fact of Fiction
The Dilemma of the Renaissance Storyteller.
121pp. Harvard University Press. £3.

The art of fiction has suffered for centuries by being confused with lying. William Nelson traces the moral debate from classical times, through the Middle Ages, when narrators graced their inventions with elaborate and ostentatiously false documentation, to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with which he is chiefly concerned. Authors then, he thinks, went out of their way to advertise the absurdity of their invention, which cleared them of misleading the public, while at the same time they weighted their books, as it seems to us incongruously, with profitable matter. Profit was not to be expected from a verisimilar story, but from allegorical interpretations, orations and debates, moral aphorisms and elegance of style.

The Faerie Queene is central to the argument and is given most space. Here, Professor Nelson contends, the story is often a loving parody of medieval romance, a kind of *Sir Thopas* or *Mother Hubberds Tale*. The bloodshed is ludicrously excessive, descriptions literal to the point of b similes comically inapp this seems naive to u it did to Spenser. Renai tors would appear to h either unable or unwi vest much emotional ca stories. They remain det their tale and the people it does not seem to have their readers that Sidney's greets a lion, about to lady, with "Are you be Competitour!"

It would be hard to take of make-believe for lying. doubtful whether writers we concerned with the morality narrative mode, whatever ion their critics may have For them it was a question far to show and how far an art in which they were perienced. The false docum of the Middle Ages came from not knowing where Drama developed differently comparison is badly needed Pepys took a week to decide pute over whether a tragedy better for being true and finally on the negative fessor Nelson has made a foray into a neglected subject lected to the point where, it observed, there is no adjective derived from "narrative" ance the over-worked "d

The conquest of chaos

LESTER G. CROCKER :
Diderot's Chaotic Order
183pp. Princeton University Press (AUPG). £5.20.

Diderot's Chaotic Order is a useful book. Much has been written about Diderot, but in English at least there has long been a need for a fairly straightforward synthetic account of his thought in its various aspects. Lester Crocker, already the author of a life of Diderot and several important works on the French Enlightenment, has here bravely attempted such a synthesis, using the twin notions of order and disorder as his guiding thread. They serve him well, being broad and flexible enough to enable him to speak in a unified way about Diderot's scientific, aesthetic, moral and political ideas, showing them all as variations on a single major theme. He also suggests how some of Diderot's major works express this theme in their form ; his account of *Le Neveu de Rameau* opens with the statement that "aesthetic unity is achieved by the incorporation of the principle of disorder, which is the theme of the work, into its structure".

Diderot's complexities and dictions have had their fa of attention recently, and it to see his longing for order due prominence. At times he speaks of the possibility human victory over disorder created order of the art-work fessor Crocker gives a succ pression of sharing this longing some readers may feel that led him to overemphasize the ing element in artistic creation to be too short with what the "temptation of anarchy Diderot's moral and political ing.

Like some of the author's works, this study is written in dramatic light of a view of intellectual history as an atte replace the lost world-order Christianity. The tone is the rather portentous and, alth Professor Crocker gives due to the form of the more fictional works, he is perhaps inclined to overlook the play of such dialogues as the *Supp au Voyage de Bougainville.* shown very clearly what thought, but not always so how he thought it ; the overwhelms the "fou" here.

Without illusions

GUSTAV VON WANGENHEIM :
Da liegt der Hund begraben und andere Stücke
Edited by Heiner Boehncke
281pp. Hamburg: Rowohlt. DM10.

In the wake of the revival of interest in German proletarian theatre and Agitprop of the late 1920s and early 1930s comes this collection of pieces which shared the goals but wore their commitment more lightly and with greater versatility. In the winter of 1930-31 a group of unemployed actors, many, including Gustav von Wangenheim himself, former Agitprop activists, organized themselves into the Truppe 31 with the aim of grafting some of the urgency and hit-and-miss spontaneity of Agitprop on to the professional virtuosity of the orthodox stage. Texts for the collective were provided by Wangenheim and in at least one case, *Die Mausefalle*, public and critics showed lively interest.

At a loss for a definition in his loquacious introduction to this first edition of those plays, Wangenheim unhelpfully chooses the term "feature", which he commends because it hints at heterogeneity, playfulness and an overriding documentary seriousness. In their historical context —and "feature" merely wrenches them from it—Wangenheim's plays are part of that widespread movement away from the well-made, mimetic play.

Wangenheim's brand of mimetic theatre is a resou playing with the anti-illu tricks which time has made f iar : the theatre looks at itself, actor steps out of his role, fa fancy co-exist, space and time released from their conven logic. The problem for write audience alike must be to kee sight the nucleus of earnest behind the tricks, *Die Ma* holds the balance because it central figure, the clerk Fleis whom the disparate inconsiste and outrages of an unjust can be seen to converge. We *der Dümmste ?* on the other h shows the risks—scenes invo weavers gulled and exploited various points in the past yield world of pantomime cannibals uneasy match in which incong is more distracting than th provoking.

For plays like these, strad Art and Agitprop, contexts not least because the passag time has destroyed their topic Mindful, however, of the way which a text read differs from text enacted, Wangenheim has cided to update his works. remain, for all this, pl plays, moreover, whose life de on performance. In conseq Wangenheim's glosses and tions, notably in *Da liegt der begraben*, concede too much reader of the 1970s.

leetings of minds

DORE MISCHEL (Editor) :
-tanding Other Persons
Oxford : Blackwell. £4.

re Mischel, the editor of ook and contributor of its essay, is an example of a or of philosophy with a foot e psychologists' camp. *Under-ing Other Persons* discusses ely the area in which philo-y and psychology meet, where eptual and empirical studies be seen not only to be ally relevant, but mutually in-cial. The book is divided into e sections. The first, the most e-ophical, consists of essays D. W. Hamlyn and R. S. Peters, of London University, on the epts involved in the under-ding of people. The second is concerned with the growth ch concepts in the child. The d is entitled "Science and the derstanding of Persons", and is oted to an exploration, by Harré, Stephen Toulmin and Pro-or Mischel, of the relations be-en scientific explanations in eral, and the explanation of an behaviour, whether normal abnormal.

is, all in all, an exciting sub-, a kind of practical application the philosophy of mind which is, ether with political theory one y suspect, the ground out of ch a genuine philosophy of edu-ion might one day grow. For reason, if for no other, this ection of essays is to be recom-ded. Unfortunately the essays mselves are of somewhat mixed it. Professor Hamlyn's paper on son perception, in particular, seems liable to trivialize the subject. He enunciates three principles upon which rest knowledge of anything whatever, and these are then shown to apply in a particular way to our knowledge of persons. The principles in question are : (1) that in order to know something we must understand what relations are possible between us and the object of knowledge ; (2) that we must know *through experience* what it is to stand in such a relation ; and (3) that we should actually stand in such a relation to what we claim to know. The conclusion is thus that we cannot be said to know a person unless we stand in a personal relation to him.

The trouble with this kind of conceptual approach is that it seems tautologous, because of the total vagueness of the concept of "relation". But, if it is *not* to be tautologous, then we need something to suggest what kind of relations are being referred to. It is not enough, though doubtless it is true, to be told that the relation between me and my car is different from that between me and my daughter, and that I shall understand neither my car nor my daughter unless I realize this. Professor Peters, it is true, makes some attempt in the next essay to give content to this notion of a personal relationship. And perhaps it is to his credit that one feels, on finishing it, that there is a great deal more to be said. But he has not completely eradicated the triviality of this section, and this is a pity. Philosophy is not a trivial subject.

The section on the development in children of the concept of a person, though more difficult to read, is more satisfying. This aspect of developmental studies may be thought of as a kind of extension of the work of Piaget ; and it is obvious that it is a fruitful and fascinating field of inquiry.

In the last section, Mr Harré has an attractive and simple thesis, which is that one can understand human behaviour only by understanding that men are not subject only to natural forces, but have developed their societies out of their own conscious forming of rules, by the help of which they have learnt to control and manage their environment and their relations with each other. Closely connected with the notion of rules is that of roles ; indeed the former notion generates the latter, in a social context. Professor Toulmin's essay is really a critique of Mr Harré's and has the useful effect of making the whole subject seem once again not quite as tidy and straightforward as Mr Harré might have had us believe. Finally, still within the framework of conscious human intentions, of explanations in terms of what people want and plan rather than what they are caused to do, Professor Mischel discusses the understanding of the neurotic, in what he calls a "demythologised reading of Freud". Once again, we really want more of the same, more detail, more examples, and further applications of the method. But that is, after all, the best possible way to finish reading such a book as this, which was designed precisely to open up new fields of collaborative research.

lotions of persons

E. WILKERSON :
, Brains and People
p. Clarendon Press : Oxford
versity Press. £3.50.

E. Wilkerson begins *Minds, ns and People* by remarking materialists and physicalists are ntially revisionary metaphysi-s (in Strawson's phrase), whereas e at least of their opponents are riptive metaphysicians. These set out to describe the concept a person as it is ; the materialist, the other hand, tries to *improve* concept. Mr Wilkerson says, tly, that revision implies the ex-nce of something to be revised, also, rightly again, that the ld-be improver needs to give rea-for his activities.

In Part Two Mr Wilkerson dis-ses what he calls "the descripti-account of the concept of a per-". A blunder this : there isn't a criptivist account. Hume, Straw-, Ryle, even Descartes could each m to be describing the con-t as it is. Things would have n better if Mr Wilkerson had had confidence to produce his own cription of the concept of a per-instead of relating the views of imaginary quasi-Humean "des-ivist". He succeeds in showing t the opinions of this fictional ividual are not satisfactory, but hing follows in regard to the inary notion of *person.*

Part Three consists of a dis-sion of materialism and physical-, dealing with questions like : a materialism give a coherent ount of the concept of *experi-e*? Can the identity, if there is identity, of mind and brain be tingent ? Much of the ground ered is familiar.

In Part Four there is a return to estions hinted at in Part One. For ample : By what right does the terialist seek to improve upon e concepts we use ? Do our dinary notions conflict with truth d reality ? Do they need altering y only adding to, or are they "all ht as they are"? Is the material-t's account any better? Is it more omplete? This is the best and most eresting part of the book.

Mr Wilkerson's overall plan is od, his opening remarks are per-ptive, and the topics treated, pecially those of Part Four, are portant. But there is a failure in ecution. One problem is vague-ss, manifested in unnecessary qualifications, superfluous adjec-es, repetition, and a gen-al tendency to preface a point ith some such remark as "I am now about to make a point", or "The point I am about to make is not the same point as the point I made ten pages earlier". Mr Wilkerson's favourite unnecessary qualification is "rather", so that we read of arguments that are "rather imprecise" and of objects that are "rather macroscopic". Superfluous adjectives like "orthodox" and "straightforward" blur the lines of thought : thus a reference to "orthodox Strawsonianism" suggests to this reviewer at least the horrid possibility of being asked to consider Unorthodox Strawsonianism, Orthodox Non-Strawsonianism, and even Unorthodox Anti-Strawsonianism. Again to describe a conflict as "not straightforward logical incompatibility" is to tell us next to nothing. Are we to suppose that the conflict in question is a case of unstraightforward logical incompatibility, or a case of straightforward non-logical incompatibility, or a case of compatibility, or what ?

A more serious problem is Mr Wilkerson's slaphappy use of terms like "logical equivalence", "logically prior", "presupposition", "logically distinct". So far as one can make out, he assumes that if A is logically *prior* to B, then A and B are logically *equivalent* : and one of the main arguments of Part Two is actually founded upon this assumption. Then again, he asserts that bodily identity and personal identity are logically *equivalent*, and that persons and bodies are logically *distinct*. No attempt is made to reconcile these two remarks.

Mr Wilkerson seems to have allowed his thought-processes to become clogged up with other men's jargon. True, he does sometimes criticize bits of jargon (mildly) but he invariably goes on to use the jargon all the same, almost as if he thought it was compulsory ! ("P-predicates and M-predicates", "criteria", "category mistake", "defeasibility condition" are some examples. The useful distinction between *determinate* and *determinable* he describes as "outmoded" but uses it nevertheless, characteristically refusing to suggest anything better.) This factor alone has made it rather difficult for Mr Wilkerson to say anything new and his book is disappointing.

Thoughts on thoughts

JENNY TEICHMAN :
The Mind and the Soul
110pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £2.25.

A good introduction to the philosophical problems involved in the concept of mind is certainly needed, but a good introduction has to demonstrate good philosophical argument too, and by this standard Jenny Teichman's book cannot be considered a success. Some of its failings can perhaps be attributed to the brand of analytic philosophy which it seems designed to perpetuate. Her discussion of the standard answers to the question "What is mind ?" is in the tradition of Wittgenstein and John Wisdom. Dualism, behaviourism, materialism are all examined, but the conclusion reached is rather a lame one : "We perhaps ought not to rashly assume that every mystery, every puzzling question, can be solved by the construction of a systematization of thought of the kind that deserves the label of 'theory'."

Occasionally the arguments reach depths of banality that are out of place, even (or perhaps especially) in an introductory text. For instance, is the mind identical with the soul ? Well, "if a dog has soulful eyes, that does not mean that he wears a thoughtful expression". More substantial, but hardly more successful, is the treatment of intentionality in Chapter Seven. Even if its outcome —that we cannot attribute purposes to rockets—were true, it is irrelevant. We can after all apply teleological concepts to very primitive forms of life which few credit with minds, and a "mechanistic" explanation of these very simple micro-organisms is a distinct possibility.

Should we strive for a systematic theory of mind, for a sharp and informative account of the essence of mental phenomena ? The prospects may seem dim, but consider an analogous case (one accepted by Mrs Teichman—see page 106) : there are many properties which living and non-living things have in common, an equal number which distinguish them. But Jacques Monod has shown us how molecular biology offers the prospect of something more, namely a general theory of living systems. The foundation of a general theory of mental processes is at least partly a task for philosophy, and would be more likely to excite the interest of students than the enumeration of platitudes that has come to call itself the Philosophy of Mind.

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Paracelsian hues

ALLEN G. DEBUS (Editor) :
Science, Medicine and Society in the Renaissance
Essays in honor Walter Pagel
Volume One. 275pp.
Volume Two. 337pp.
Heinemann. £12 the set.

Walter Pagel is a man distinguished in two different worlds — pathology, and the history of medicine. Not long after graduating in medicine at Berlin he followed the example of his father, Julius Pagel, and began his historical work. From the first he found himself interested in van Helmont and Harvey, and both have been at the centre of his historical writings ever since. In 1933 Pagel came to Cambridge, where he contrived to keep his historical interests alive; and, as a bibliography of his writings by Marianne Winder shows, these interests have grown rather than dwindled over the past forty years. A number of his colleagues in history have now contributed essays in which they add much to this field of his studies — mostly in Renaissance medicine of a Paracelsian hue.

Some of these contributions are very short, without at the same time being necessarily trivial. Oswei Temkin does not waste words in his essay on Fernel, Joubert, and Erastus on the specificity of cathartic drugs, where he detects a gradual divergence from traditional views, "which, via Harvey and van Helmont, culminated in Glisson's concept of biological irritability". If the two volumes have something of a biographical air, one of their greatest virtues is the space devoted to lesser-known men. Pedro Jimeno, a Valencian anatomist, is considered briefly by the late C. D. O'Malley, and Roderigo de Fonseca by Saul Jarcho. A quick succession of Polish Paracelsians is introduced by Wlodzimierz Hubicki; and Paul de Sorbait, who attacked the magical element in Paracelsus, is the subject of a valuable short piece by Erna Lesky.

One of the most scholarly contributions of all is that by Hugh Trevor-Roper, who, adding appreciably to what was known of Jean Ribit, sieur de la Rivière, *premier médecin* to Henry IV from 1594 to 1605, at the same time subtracts something by distinguishing him from another court physician, Roch le Bailiff, sieur de la Rivière, a "primitive and fanatical" Paracelsian and "provincial empiric". (Du Chesne and Mayerne served under Ribit, as it happens—all three Huguenots and iatrochemists.) Ribit unfortunately published no book and left no personal papers, but from the evidence of others it seems that he was a "Paracelsian of the second or third generation, who had rejected the mumbo-jumbo of the master and converted the original Paracelsian impulse into a critical interest in chemical remedies". It must be said that this is not exactly in the spirit of the editorial introduction by A. G. Debus, and that many a person has been blackballed at the Paracelsian Club for a less harsh phrase than "mumbo-jumbo"; but one sympathizes with the sentiment.

In his own contribution, the editor questions the familiar interpretation of Renaissance medicine in terms of a Galenist-Paracelsian debate, and in examining some work by Libavius, Sennert, and Guintherius von Andernach decides that they, like many of their contemporaries, wished to preserve the traditional humoral pathology, were aghast at Paracelsian mystical speculations, but were yet impressed with the new pharmacology.

Pagel has written so effectively on the history of cardio-vascular physiology that several chapters are inevitably given over to that subject. About a third of the second volume is taken up with the problem from antiquity to the seventeenth century, and here J. J. Eylebyl's short account of Cesalpino and Harvey on the portal circulation is a model of clear exposition.

Leo Norpoth adopts a very different perspective from that of the other contributors. Having examined the style of Paracelsus's writing, he decides that "Mannerist" is an apt description. (It must be said that examples of Paracelsus's writing are hard to find in these volumes, but self-sufficiency is not something one expects of a festschrift.) A Mannerist, in Würtenberger's words, has the courage to be an eccentric. If this were a sufficient condition of Mannerism, Dr Norpoth's thesis would almost reduce to a tautology, but he rests his case on such considerations as Paracelsus's love of oxymoron, aproscodeton, hyperbole, and synecdoche. Among other chapters not on medical subjects, Alex Keller's is an entertaining study of the notion of technical progress in the sixteenth century, while J. R. Ravetz examines the case for making Francis Bacon an "agent for Reform". He concludes that, "even if his scientific achievements are negligible, his elaborated methodology a bore, and his theological framework obsolete, yet in his aphorisms he may still speak to us". And there is an aphorism which will cause some grinding of teeth.

The conciseness of Baconian aphorisms is of a very different character from that of those cosmological theses—one might almost call them simplistic—which are the concern of Paolo Rossi in his elegant survey (very well translated by Arthur Brickmann) of the twin themes of the nobility of man and the plurality of worlds, from Bruno to Wilkins, from Borel to Burnet, and from Huygens to Fontenelle. As for Bacon's theology, D. P. Walker's essay on his concept of *spiritus* would suggest that it was, in this respect at least, far from conservative. Bacon's immediate sources are considered (Telesio and the heretic Donio), and we are shown how he rejected Aristotelian and Platonic systems not only for being morally wrong (because being a repetition of Adam's sin of pride), but because they were sterile. Magic, "though equally sinful and presumptuous, probably had produced and could in future produce useful effects". This is a short but masterly study of a subject which, like so many others in these two volumes, would have been frowned upon in many historical quarters only half a century ago. If it is no longer thought morally dubious to write of the history of magic and other mumbo-jumbo, then Walter Pagel must take much of the credit.

Under a bushel

JOHN W. SHIRLEY (Editor) :
Thomas Harriot : Renaissance Scientist
181pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. £6.50.

The talented and inventive man who hides his discoveries from all except his closest associates leaves a legacy of delightful puzzle-solving to biographers and historians. Biographers may enjoy discovering "secrets"; the historian must be content with using any new information to illuminate the spirit of the age, for unpublicized knowledge, by its nature, cannot have had much influence. Thomas Harriot, like his contemporary John Dee, has long attracted such attention, and been much praised and little understood. He was discussed in the *TLS* of October 23, 1969, but it is still true, as R. C. H. Tanner noted in 1967, that "rumours that a major publication of Harriot's manuscripts was imminent have bedevilled Harriot history from the beginning". John Shirley's new compilation—the outcome of a symposium of Harriot enthusiasts—adds something to our knowledge of his life and of his contemporaries, but remarkably little to our understanding of his scientific attainments. All the essays suffer from a presupposition of familiarity with previous discussions by the same authors.

Although the book is called *Thomas Harriot : Renaissance Scientist* the emphasis is more on the "intellectual background" than on Harriot's achievements (and even so, Edward Rosen's essay on the "intellectual background" is disappointingly discursive and uncoordinated). Harriot's relations with Ralegh, Northumberland, the Syon House Circle, and unorthodox thought are discussed by Mr Shirley, Dr Tanner and Jean Jacquot; D. B. Quinn writes again on Harriot and Virginia; Jon Pepper examines Harriot's work on navigation and cartography, utilizing manuscripts first discussed more than twenty years ago by the late E. G. R. Taylor; and John North analyses Harriot's observations of sunspots, attempting also an exact appreciation of the characteristics of his telescopes. Incredibly, Harriot normally looked directly into the sun, protecting his eyes only with mist or occasionally coloured glass. He appears to have turned his telescope before Galileo and de earlier, but he told no his friend and pupil Wi until after the publica *Sidereus Nuncius*; his were inferior to Galileo's, drew no very worthwh sions from what he saw.

This book shows Harri dowed with a quick and li appreciative of the work like Kepler, but not truly It lacks any considera work on theoretical optic J. A. Lohne has given else there is virtually nothi mathematics. Yet some mathematical work was and the *Ars analyticae* 1631 influenced English cians. Among unpublishe scripts there is much on of indivisibles, relevant to ism (which is discussed When all is said and done, Harriot — representing the science Bacon knew—de the Lord Chancellor's sh for his scientific ideas are and a strong injection of stiffening was needed to the English contribution scientific revolution.

Diffident revolutionary

JOHN CHANCELLOR :
Charles Darwin
231pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £3.25

Much of the attraction of the Darwin story lies in the obvious lack of interest that he showed in the formal teaching of his early years: he preferred the outdoor life, and in particular partridge-shooting. Many fathers have since been consoled—and subsequently disappointed, for Darwin clearly had more than the ordinary talents hidden away. Without the voyage of the Beagle, would these talents have surfaced? Certainly the Beagle did for Darwin what the Rattlesnake did for T. H. Huxley and the Endeavour for Joseph Banks, but many other young men voyaged without spectacular success. What special material produces a Huxley, a Banks and more especially a Darwin?

John Chancellor wisely lets Darwin's story tell itself: in his hands it does so in a delightfully unhurried and easy manner. He makes no penetrating analysis of the Darwin phenomenon but is content merely to describe the "astonishing transmutation—the dilettante young naturalist is transformed into the mature and formidable scientific theorizer"; he concludes that "the mechanism for this change . . . will always escape us because it can be explained only by the indefinable property of greatness". Similarly, the other great puzzle of Darwin's personal life—his hypochondria versus the reality of his afflictions—is sympathetically described but without analysis.

In her introduction, Elizabeth Longford equates Darwin with Marx and Freud, each of whom dropped an intellectual bombshell on the nineteenth century and left a rich oeuvre for future dissection. Darwin was unquestionably the most diffident of the three. The Darwinian revolution stemmed from a man with virtually no interest in literature, politics, economics, religion or philosophy and who was too conventional, and perhaps too lazy, to be a revolutionary. Yet Darwinism carried all before it until the 1890s, and after a temporary it dropped back into that of the twentieth century had helped to create.

The biological, philosophical and religious aspects of Da have been endlessly discussed the fact that his untidy wife was known as "little Mi Slop" and had piano lesson Chopin, that Charles's solu dingy bachelor life in Lond "Marry, Marry, Marry! Q and that few Victorian fathers have earned such endearing to their gentleness and pati he did from his children— the kind of refreshing det gives John Chancellor's biog worthy place on the crowded of modern Darwiniana. The trations are mostly well chosen presented (but their source poorly documented: an eight century sketch of Darwin's place is cited as "photographer Freeman"). The section "Further Reading" is sl curiously it omits William Ir classic *Apes, Angels and Victo* But these are minor blemishes

Atmospheric pressures

JOHN G. LOCKWOOD :
World Climatology
An Environmental Approach
330pp. Edward Arnold. £8.50.

JAMES A. TAYLOR (Editor) :
Climatic Resources and Economic Activity
264pp. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. £6.50.

In the preface to *World Climatology*, John G. Lockwood states his intention "to give an up-to-date review of the physical basis of climatology and to describe those aspects of climatology which are environmentally important". The aims are eminently laudable in that, within the past two or three decades, meteorology has changed from little more than an empirical art into one of the most complex of sciences at a time when environmental issues have become matters of urgent public, political, social and economic concern.

Not only has our understanding of weather phenomena been revolutionized, but the spatial and temporal synthesis embodied in climatology has adopted a more dynamic approach in its descriptions and explanations. The dynamism of atmospheric processes has been reflected in a more synoptic approach to climatic analysis. Elements of the energy balance and circulation systems have been used as the units of climatic description, replacing the static and often meaningless averages of the long list of meteorological elements which characterized older meteorological and climatological texts before the Second World War.

In these respects the author is to be congratulated for his presentation of the complexities of the world's climates in a thoroughly scientific form. Only occasionally does one find outmoded ideas such as the so-called Norwegian model of mid-latitude depressions which ought now to be decently forgotten, having had such a long and active run since it was first presented in the 1920s. The text is lucid, if occasionally naive, and the diagrams and general format set a very high standard indeed.

But the second of the author's stated aims, to investigate the important environmental implications of climate, is hardly touched upon. Some aspects of bioclimatology are briefly considered but the influences of climate upon man and his various activities are not mentioned, although the title and preface of the book lead one to expect this type of study. But if one disregards a somewhat misleading subtitle, and accepts the book for what it is—a study in dynamic and synoptic climatology—*World Climatology* is a quite successful book.

Climatic Resources and Economic Activity contributes to the literature on the earth's natural resources by considering the links between the weather and a variety of socio-economic activities. But the picture the book presents is fragmentary, for it is a record of a symposium held at Aberystwyth in March 1972. It is a collection of case-studies chosen by the almost random, and certainly very personal, processes by which symposia are so often put together.

The editor's introductory ch "The Atmosphere as a Resou repeats well-known and ofte generalities about the chemical physical properties of the sphere, particularly those rela biological, agricultural, indu and social activity. Subsequent ters, written by a variety of au ties within the field of ap climatology, cover topics as di as the climatic resources of land Britain; grassland produ in hill and lowland areas; the ern limit of agriculture in we Canada; water resources in Bo mathematical models of wa resource systems; the public r ponse to the British air-pollu control programme; the econo of air pollution in Britain; we and road accidents; the meas ment of the effects of climate economic activity; and nati econo-climatic models.

Some of the essays are theore and systematic in approach; wh others are geographically very sp fic. This produces a readable ture of theory and applica though one is inevitably left wi more than a glimpse of a very li field of inquiry. Several of the es make a genuine contribution knowledge, but others are ra repetitive of material already p lished—sometimes several tim elsewhere. The editor might h been wiser not to have tied his b quite so closely to the symposiu and to have been more selective his choice.

There are few printing erro a highly polished production though the photograph on the b of the jacket has Antarctica at top.

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Campaigning with Wellington

HAEL GLOVER :
Peninsular War 1807-1814
pp plus 25 illustrations. Newton : David and Charles. £6.75.

Peninsular War was for the sh almost the only theatre in their army fought after 1807 which public hopes and atten could focus. In Parliament the sition often despaired of the re, as did newspaper editors. some of Wellington's gen normally sanguine and pug viewed the prospects with ing for the first two or three s.

For Portugal it was a war of pendence, though usually d the *Guerra da Peninsula*, in , from the autumn of 1810 ards, her soldiers, led and red by British officers, played able part in the long, to-and- struggle for victory. In Spanish the war was even more tan- ly a war of national independ- e. *La Guerra de la Independ*cia. Their defeat of the French Baylen and the heroic defence Zaragoza tended to be remem- ed and relished when other fai- s, defeats and muddles were veniently overlooked or soft- lled.

As for the French, this was a Napoleon referred to as "the nish ulcer". It was a war he d to wage by remote—and, for marshals, confusing—control, d to end by negotiation in 1812 fore he marched into Russia, for feared a war on two fronts. The British Government rightly refused any form of deal.

Many French soldiers dreaded a posting to Spain, because of the terrible stories which came back into France, the hostility which threatened their every move, and the implacable savagery of a war in which one atrocity bred another and each side outdid the other in reprisals. Napoleon never properly understood—at least until too late—the nature of the struggle. Brushing aside all counsels of moderation and conciliation, he ordered severe measures against any act of insurgency and so inflamed the population to guerrilla warfare. Whereas every volume of French memoirs throbs with episodes, complaints and apprehensions, British recollections scarcely mention the guerrillas and their contribution to the war.

Nor does Michael Glover in *The Peninsular War 1807-1814*, apart from passing references and half a dozen mentions of Longa and Espoz y Mina. While one may sympathize with his view that "the all-pervasiveness and fragmentation" of the Spanish effort makes it impracticable to describe in detail, one must regret the virtual omission of this very important aspect of the struggle, especially today.

Mr Glover has sought to provide a concise military history of the Peninsular War which falls between the "fully comprehensive" and very long histories (Napier and Oman) on the one hand, and the "crammer type" studies on the other. In order to include the human element by means of first-hand accounts of the fighting and campaign life—most of them British—Mr Glover has deliberately concentrated on the conflict between the British and French armies. Even here, though he obviously tries to maintain a balance, the weighting comes out heavily in favour of Wellington's side.

He clearly outlines the general course of the war and describes with vigour the battles and sieges, advances and retreats, though whether he does so any better than did Jac Weller in *Wellington in the Peninsula* or he himself in *Wellington's Peninsular Victories* is open to question. It comes as a surprise—and something of a disappointment—to find the book ending abruptly with the battle of Toulouse. And, although the author provides admirable appendixes (biographical notes; the British regiments which took part in the war; the Staff of the British Army; orders of battle of the British Army at the principal battles; outlines of the organization of the French Army at various periods of the war), he does not undertake an overall survey of this prolonged and bitter conflict. Despite his declared restriction of the book to a *military* history, it is the study of the political, economic and social factors, together with the effects of the war on the armies engaged, which would make the most useful contribution, since accounts of the fighting are far more readily available.

The masonry of empire

ES KIRKMAN :
t Jesus : A Portuguese Fortress the East African Coast
pp including 44 illustrations. rendon Press : Oxford University ess. £12.50.

Although James Kirkman modestly es not say so, he was the resident rden of Fort Jesus for several rs and he directed the excava- s in 1958-69 with exemplary lative, care, and success. His *rt Jesus : A Portuguese Fortress the East African Coast* is a model archaeological history. The fort- s itself dates basically from 1593- although considerable modifica- ns were made at later dates. It has en in continuous use ever since, ve for a brief period between May d August, 1632. Inhabited in turn the Portuguese, Swahili, Omani, ritish and Kenyans, it is now an tstanding historical monument of enya, whose government has wisely eserved it as such.

Its romantic and dramatic history s briefly but adequately told in the rst twelve pages of Part One, hich are followed by an exhaustive escription of the fort's component nts and their respective vicissi- des in the course of over 350 years. Part Two comprises a detailed dis- ssion of the archaeological finds, with separate chapters devoted to ramics, glass, beads, cannon, and inor objects and artefacts, includ- g coins, Portuguese medallions, nd Arab moulds for ornaments. The uthor notes that all levels in the rt were dump levels, so the cir- mstances in which any given bject was found are of limited sig- ificance. The text is copiously illustrated with figures and drawings, and the work is rounded off by forty-four superb photographic plates.

While the chief interest is naturally in the buildings and artefacts of the two Portuguese periods, 1596-1698 and 1727-28, the Omani and Swahili remains also receive full treatment. The cosmopolitan nature of the culture which prevailed on the East African coast is reflected in wares from China, India, Persia, Portugal, England and other European countries, as well as numerous examples of the local earthenware. Many thousands of glass beads were found in Fort Jesus, of Indian, European, and of undetermined origin. The dating of these beads presents a complex problem, and Mr Kirkman rightly reminds us that W. G. N. Van der Sleen has done a great service by drawing attention to the bead factory or factories which existed in seventeenth-century Amsterdam and their varied production of beads, some of which have ended up in museums described as Roman, Merovingian, and so on. The Dutch scholar's jest, "All beads were made at Amsterdam", should be in the mind of everyone who has to identify glass beads. A more original feature is provided by some striking graffiti of Portuguese ships on the plastered wall of one of the bastions.

Of the fifty-nine cannon in and around the fort, none are of Portuguese origin, although a very fine brass breech-loading cannon with the arms of Portugal, dated 1673, was recently salvaged from the wreck of the India-built forty-gun frigate, Santo António de Tanná, sunk in the harbour in 1697. Most of the existing guns are of English origin and date from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The few coins and tokens recovered are of no great interest, but include a curious Nuremburg token with the bust of Charles II of England. This book is, inevitably, of interest to specialists rather than to the general reader; but it should be purchased by all libraries which have holdings in the history of Portuguese expansion, in the trade of the Indian Ocean, or in the history and archaeology of East Africa. It is beautifully printed and produced, and the author's style is enlivened with many asides in his dry wit.

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ZULU PROVERBS
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C. L. S. NYEMBEZI
Rev. ed. repr. 1974. xii + 238pp. Cloth. Price : about R5,00 plus postage.
A collection of Zulu proverbs with English translations, and descriptions of the origin of each proverb.
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Through the terror

AINO KUUSINEN :
Before and After Stalin
A Personal Account of Soviet Russia from the 1920s to the 1960s
Translated by Paul Stevenson
255pp. Michael Joseph. £3.50.

Until recently it was widely thought that the names of only a minute proportion of the thousands of Soviet "desk-murderers" and their innumerable victims would ever become known to historians. A few people even suggested that the names of some of the unsavoury characters who are now famous or notorious all over the world, like Khrushchev and Brezhnev, would eventually be forgotten, whereas names of at least a few of those they tormented, like Pasternak and Solzhenitsyn, would be honoured for all time. It is good, therefore, to know that there are not a few scholars, both in the USSR and the West, who are now quietly and systematically sifting and filing all possible data on both present and past executants of and sufferers from the policies of deliberate cruelty which appear to be inseparable from the Soviet Communist Party's rule.

One of the merits of this short, misleadingly titled (it is almost entirely about what happened *during* Stalin's rule) English version of Aino Kuusinen's memoirs is that she names several Soviet officials, such as Major Sirotkin, who seem to have behaved in a very creditable way—at any rate towards the author—even in the most difficult periods of Soviet history. At the same time she ensures that certain "heroes" of official Soviet historiography, like the Bulgarian communist Georgi Dimitrov, the spy Richard Sorge and the repellent Otto Kuusinen, will lose much of the credit they may still enjoy with some serious students of communist affairs.

Mrs Kuusinen has some interesting things to say about the murder of Count Mirbach (support here for George Katkov's interpretation), the day-to-day work of the Comintern, the "Zinoviev letter" investigation (a scene one would have liked Solzhenitsyn to describe), the Lubyanka crematorium (prisoners had to take their exercise walking through the human dust discharged from the chimney on to the flat roof), and much else. For those who cannot face the thought of reading Mrs Mandelshtam's two volumes or stomach Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag*, these memoirs are well worth reading.

The Canadian example

ROBERT CRAIG BROWN and RAMSAY COOK :
Canada 1896-1921
A Nation Transformed
412pp. McClelland and Stewart. London: Oxford University Press. £4.25.

Canada 1896-1921 is the fourteenth volume of the eighteen-volume edition of *A History of Canada* edited by W. L. Morton. The object of this mammoth enterprise is to gather the fruits of Canada's historical scholarship during the half century since the publication of *Canada and its Provinces*. The new volume is an impressive and rewarding example of what has been accomplished by students of Canadian history, most of them Canadians, and a proof of what serious and conscientious historical scholarship can contribute to political understanding and tolerance. Scholarship of the kind demonstrated by Robert Craig Brown and Ramsay Cook and the many others on whom they have depended for their masterly synthesis is of great importance, particularly in Canada, a multiracial, multilingual national state of many religions where an extraordinary variety of well-organized pressure-groups contend for economic benefits, social prestige and the assertion of ideals.

Canada has never produced political thinkers capable of commanding attention even in Canada, but the practising politicians of Canada, obliged to address themselves to political problems of baffling complexity, have displayed skill and subtlety and achieved impressive successes. The Manitoba School Question, for example, required management skills which put Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the world class of political practitioners.

"A Nation Transformed" is an apt subtitle, for the authors describe and analyse the transformation of Canada from a predominantly rural and commercial society, still a colony in many ways, into a self-sufficient urban industrial nation. The two major factors in this transformation were the shift in the terms of trade to the advantage of raw material producing communities which began to develop after 1896 and the First World War. The first made possible the rapid expansion of agricultural production in the Canadian West, with the enormous stimulus this provided to Canadian industry, which supplied the need for transport equipment, farm machinery and consumer goods. The war, coming at a time when there was a serious arrest of development in the Canadian West, consolidated the industrial transformation by providing a market for an increased volume not only of food but sophisticated industrial products. In response to war demand Canada demonstrated the capacity both to provide the capital and to develop the necessary managerial talent.

This book should be read by all those concerned with the transformation of the Third World. Industrialization does not solve political problems but exacerbates them. The key to success is political skill, and in the absence of this skill nations poised for transformation break down and suffer frustration as Argentina, a country very similar to Canada, has done. Mr Brown and Mr Cook put politics first, and rightly so. They don't propose Canada as an example to anyone, but they do show it as such.

There is one complaint to the publishers: the authors of *Canada 1896-1921* have relied heavily on aptly chosen quotations from books, pamphlets and reports. Part of the value and force of these quotations depends upon identifying their source. It is annoying to have to turn repeatedly to notes at the back of the book which are not easily and quickly related to the material they identify.

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This post will be based initially at Stourbridge District Library. The person appointed will be a Chartered Librarian, will act as deputy for the District Librarian and will have a particular responsibility for the operation of the Adult Lending Library.

Generous removal expenses are payable for staff moving into the area. Housing accommodation may be available.

Application form and further details may be obtained from the Director of Leisure and Recreation, 3 St. James's Road, Dudley, West Midlands. Telephone Dudley 56321. Telex 339831.

Closing date 29th August, 1974.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY

Derbyshire, one of the largest non-metropolitan counties in population terms, has a library staff in excess of 400 and can offer valuable experience to enthusiastic young librarians. A post is vacant for a BRANCH LIBRARIAN at Buxton in the heart of the Peak District, on Grades A.P. 3/4 (£1,926 to £2,535 per annum).

Further information and application forms are obtainable from the County Librarian, County Offices, Matlock, Derbyshire, to whom applications should be returned by 28th August.

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL

LIBRARY SERVICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from Welsh speaking chartered librarians or those having passed the Final examination of the Library Association pending registration, for the post of WELSH BOOKS LIBRARIAN at Headquarters Library, County Civic Centre, Mold. Salary (subject to review) AP 3/4, rising to £2,535 per annum according to qualifications and experience.

Application form and further particulars obtainable from the Director of Administration, Clwyd County Council, Shire Hall, Mold, to be returned by 31st August, 1974.

M. H. Phillips, Director of Administration.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

LEISURE AND RECREATION—LIBRARIES

SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS—Salary Librarian Scale £1,353 to £2,235 plus threshold payment.

TRAINEE LIBRARIANS—Salary Trainee Scale £672 to £1,[illegible] plus threshold payment.

Several posts on Librarians Scale and Trainee Scale in various branches and departments of the Library Service are to be filled and applications are invited from Chartered Librarians or those who have recently completed Part 2 of the Library Association Examination. Appointments will be made within the grades depending upon qualifications and experience.

Application forms, which should be returned by 31st August, 1974, may be obtained from the Director of Leisure and Recreation, 3 St. James's Road, Dudley, West Midlands. Telephone Dudley 56321.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA

Victoria Embankment,
London, E.C.4

A part-time LIBRARY ASSISTANT is required as soon as possible. A good knowledge of music is desirable. Salary scale rises to £1,225 (subject to review).

Completed application forms, obtainable from the General Administrator, must be returned by September 4.

HON. SOCIETY OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
AP3/5, £1,926-£2,820
plus threshold agreements

A Chartered librarian with the initiative and ability to take responsibility is required for senior administrative duties in this fine law library which has a professional graduate staff of eight and other supporting staff. Both a university degree and a knowledge of legal materials would be an advantage since the person appointed would assist in readers' advisory services.

Non-contributory pension, free luncheons in Hall. 35 hours, 5 day week including one evening duty. Up to 5 weeks holiday.

This post provides good opportunities for a professional librarian who has already occupied a senior post.

Further particulars and application forms from: Librarian and Keeper of the Records, Middle Temple Library, Middle Temple Lane, London EC4Y 9BT. Closing date: 5th September, 1974.

HUNTINGDON TECHNICAL COLLEGE

California Road, Huntingdon
Telephone: Huntingdon 52346

FULL-TIME APPOINTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following full-time appointment.

COLLEGE LIBRARIAN to commence 1st September, 1974 or as soon as possible thereafter. To be responsible for the main library at the Huntingdon College and a small reference section at St. Neots Wing. Salary in accordance with the NJC Librarians Scale £1,353 to £1,926, under review from July 1st.

Further particulars and application form available from the College.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

THE INSTITUTE OF COST & MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANTS

The Institute is a leading professional organisation with over 42,000 members and students throughout the world.

The Library, with a staff of 3, has a bookstock of 6,000 volumes and a periodical intake of 200 titles, and provides a technical search and information service.

The ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN should preferably be qualified and able to type.

Office hours are 9 to 5, with 3 weeks holiday per annum. Salary is negotiable, on a scale £1,800 to £2,400 plus LVs.

For more details please contact Miss Rushton on 637 4716 at the ICMA, 63 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AB.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON

LIBRARY ASSISTANT

Required immediately, a young man to work under the Librarian, Mr. J. H. Hopkins. The post is suitable for a school-leaver with English or History "A" levels and a desire to qualify as a Chartered Librarian, but graduates able to offer one year before entering Library School may also apply. Salary on the Library Association trainee scale.

Working conditions are pleasant and the post should appeal to those with an interest in archaeological, antiquarian or historical studies.

Apply in own writing, with an outline of personal history and academic qualifications to:

The Assistant Secretary, Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0HS, giving the names of two referees.

MID GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

BRANCH LIBRARIAN

CAERPHILLY BRANCH LIBRARY

Salary £2,235 to £2,535 per annum (under review).

Subject to any threshold agreement which may be in force from time to time. Commencing salary may be above the minimum.

Qualifications: Applicants must be Chartered (or qualified) Librarians.

National Conditions of Service.

Application forms, to be returned by 30th August and further details from the Director of Education, Mid Glamorgan County Council, County Hall, Cardiff.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MIDWIVES

LIBRARIAN
(Part-time)

There is a new post offering the opportunity to provide a full library service for the staff and students in the Education Department and other professional staff and members of the Royal College of Midwives.

Salary and hours negotiable.

Further details and application forms obtainable from:—Miss R. D. Mee, General Secretary, Royal College of Midwives, 15 Mansfield Street, London, W1M 0BE.

Closing date for completed applications Friday, 6th September, 1974.

MANSELL COLLECTION, requires assistant with interest in History and/or Art for work in Picture Library. Tel. 01-229 5475.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

LEISURE SERVICES DEPARTMENT
COUNTY LIBRARY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

APPLICATIONS are invited for POSTS of ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS AP3 (£1,926 to £2,235), based at Mansfield Woodhouse, Ollerton and West Bridgford and for Assistant Librarian AP2 (£1,644 to £1,926) based at Nottingham Central Library. All posts offer good opportunities for obtaining professional experience in a progressive library system at a crucial stage in its development. An interest in local studies would be an advantage for the Central Library post.

Further details available from John Taylor, Assistant Director (Libraries). Applications stating posts preferred and including full personal and career details to Director of Leisure Services, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham. Closing date 30th August, 1974.

NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

NORWICH DIVISION

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, Librarian's grade £1,353 to £1,926. Minimum qualification Part I of the Library Association Examination. Commencing salary according to qualifications (£1,644 for Part II).

The post may be in any department of the Central Library, Norwich Division, and the person appointed will be given every opportunity of varied experience.

Application forms and further information available from the Divisional Librarian, Central Library, Bethel Street, Norwich NOR 57E, to whom applications should be sent within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

SERVICES DIVISION

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN — Cataloguer, Librarian's grade £1,353 to £2,235. This post is for an Assistant Cataloguer in the County Library Headquarters, Norwich.

Application forms and further information available from the County Librarian, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich NOR 47A, to whom applications should be sent within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

The Council will reimburse 100 per cent of the cost of removal expenses and up to £250 disturbance allowance.

LONDON, S.E.18

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY
WOOLWICH COLLEGE FOR FURTHER EDUCATION
Villas Road, SE18 7PN
LIBRARY ASSISTANT

Required as soon as possible for the above College. Applicants should have five G.C.E. passes of which one is English Language and two are at "A" level and should either be intending to study for the professional examinations of the Library Association, or, having successfully completed their studies be seeking an opportunity to work in a recognized library in order to complete the necessary period of approved service required by the Library Association.

Salary within the scale £1,263 to £1,929 depending on age, qualifications and experience. (Salaries are currently being reviewed and are subject to the appropriate Threshold Payment.)

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Senior Administrative Officer, at the College. Tel.: 855 1216.

SHEFFIELD POLYTECHNIC

LIBRARY SERVICES

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
Journals and Stack Services

APPLICATIONS are invited from keen young Chartered Librarians eager to work as part of a professional team in the further development of what is already a well established library service. The successful candidate will be in control of over 1,200 journal subscriptions and will be responsible for stack services.

Salary Scale: AP1-AP3: £1,353-£2,235 (£1,926-£2,235 if qualified), plus threshold payment.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Staffing Officer, Sheffield Polytechnic, Halfords House, Fitzalan Square, Sheffield, S1 2BB, to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HP

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN in charge of the South-East Asia collection from graduates with a good honours degree. Knowledge of one or more of the languages of the area/or a library qualification/or library experience would be an additional recommendation.

Salary on the scale (after 1st October) £2,118 to £3,636 per annum (London allowance £213), with membership of F.S.S.U.

Closing date 7 September.

Further details and application [illegible] Deputy Librarian.

SURREY RECORD OFFICE

COUNTY ARCHIVIST
£5246-£5753

SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST
£3206-£3551

ASSISTANT ARCHIVISTS
£2051-£2360 or
£2360-£2660

Applicants for all posts should be University graduates preferably holding a diploma in archives.

The **COUNTY ARCHIVIST** must have had considerable experience of all aspects of archive administration including modern records management, and should have held a senior position for several years in a record office. Experience of a local government office would be preferred but is not essential. In addition to responsibility for the present Record Office at County Hall and the Muniment Room at Guildford the Archivist will be required to set up a County Council Records Section (to include the present County Council Deeds Office) and to advise on the make up, retention and disposal of County Council records. Supporting staff in this section will be headed by a Records Officer (new post). The County Archivist will also act as Honorary Archivist for the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.

Casual car user allowance will be paid.

The **SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST** (new post) will be responsible to the County Archivist and Deputy for the Search Room at County Hall, for student services and the preparation of a *Guide*. He or she will supervise the assistant archivists and take an active part in office management and the expansion of the service.

Applicants should have served for several years in a record office.

The **ASSISTANT ARCHIVISTS** will work both at County Hall and at Guildford. Preference will be given to holders of an archives diploma but graduates with a higher degree in history or other relevant experience may be considered. Salary for the Assistant Archivists will depend on qualifications and experience, and London Allowance of either £261 or £120 will be payable.

**Application forms from the County Personnel Officer, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2DN.
Tel: 01-546 1050 Ext. 456.**

Closing date: 9 September 1974.

**SURREY
COUNTY COUNCIL**

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Early 20s, required in Special Library. Duties include maintenance of trade literature collection, general library work and preparation of Library publications. Salary £1,675. Five-day week. 17 days' holiday. L.V.s. Applicants should have completed Part II of the Library Association Examinations.

Application forms obtainable from The Personnel Officer (A.L.), The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, Royal Oak Centre, Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey, to be returned as soon as possible.

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC

CENTRAL LIBRARY SERVICE
CATALOGUER, £1,644 to £1,926, plus threshold allowance.

To take responsibility for general and special cataloguing in the Central Services Unit serving the entire Library System.

Candidates should be Chartered Librarians (or passed the Final Examination or equivalent of the Library Association) able to demonstrate competence in AACR 1967 and DC 18th ed.

Application forms available from Staff Office, Department TLS, Liverpool Polytechnic, Richmond House, 1 Rumford Place, Liverpool L3 9RH.

LANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, Art and Design Library (Coventry).

To be responsible to the Deputy Librarian, Art and Design.

Applicants should be Chartered Librarians with appropriate experience. A Degree (or its equivalent) will be a useful additional qualification.

Salary scale: AP4/5, £2,235 to £2,820 per annum.

Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further particulars obtainable from Assistant Secretary (Personnel), Lanchester Polytechnic, Priory Street, Coventry CV1 5FB: returnable within ten days of the appearance of the advertisement.

SOMERSET COUNTY EDUCATION

CULTURAL COMMITTEE
FROME GRAMMAR SCHOOL
SCHOOL LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians for the POST of SCHOOL LIBRARIAN, at the above School.

(Number on Roll 1,200)

The committee and governors wish to recruit a Librarian who is keen to develop the Library Service and to make a full contribution to the successful running of the School.

Salary scale AP3 £1,926 to £2,235 per annum. Lodging allowance and removal expenses payable in approved cases.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Headmaster, Frome Grammar School, Bath Road, Frome, to whom they should be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

LEISURE SERVICES DEPARTMENT
COUNTY LIBRARY DIVISION
SENIOR LIBRARIAN
HUMANITIES LIBRARY

Salary SO1, £2,820 to £3,165 with an additional payment of £2.40 per week under the threshold agreement.

The Humanities library, the Business Science and Technology library and the Local Studies library comprise the central information and reference services of the County Library. The successful applicant will be responsible for administering the public service provided by this major reference library and will also be expected to advise on the exploitation of specialist bookstocks of the new authority on a county wide basis.

Applicants must be Chartered Librarians and must have appropriate reference and administrative experience at a senior level.

Further details are available from the Assistant County Librarian (Central Resources), Central Library, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham, tel. (0602) 43591.

Applications (no forms) to the Director of Leisure Services, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham, to arrive not later than 30th August, 1974.

STOCKWELL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

The Old Palace, Rochester Avenue, Bromley, Kent, BR1 3DH

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (CATALOGUING) required for temporary appointment for one year initially. The post would suit a newly qualified Librarian who is looking for experience with a MARC-based computer-generated catalogue.

Salary: £1,926 to £2,235 per annum (subject to review) plus threshold agreements and London Weighting Allowance of £105 (subject to review).

For further details contact Chief Librarian, Stockwell College of Education. Telephone 01-460 9944 (ext 46). Closing date 30th August.

WALSALL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS SERVICE

SCHOOLS' LIBRARIAN
Salary Librarians' Grade £1,353 to £2,235

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above POST. Applicants must be Chartered Librarians or at least being successful in passing Part II of the qualifying examination. The person appointed will be part of a team operating from the Educational Development Centre under the supervision of the Children's/Schools' Librarian.

Further details on application to the Director, Libraries and Museum Services, Central Library, Lichfield Street, Walsall, WS1 1TR.

Appointment subject to N.J.C. Conditions of Service and medical examination.

Any relationship to a member or officer of the Council should be disclosed.

Closing date 30th August 1974.

ROYAL COMMONWEAL SOCIETY

has an immediate vacan JUNIOR LIBRARY ASSIS position would suit a filling in a year befor education.

Applications in writing Librarian The Royal Comm Society, Northumberland London, WC2N 5BJ.

COLLEGE OF LIBRARIANSHIP WALES

SENIOR LIAISON AN TRAINING OFFICE

APPLICATIONS are inv the vacant post of LIAISON and TRAINING Candidates should be F the Library Association ates with Librarianship tions. The successful app act as deputy to the Dev Liaison and Training Duties will also include ponsibility for College Courses, the organization the College's program of the Field Work and Study To supervision of students ment to British libraries with libraries and other organizations. The succes cant will be a full member academic staff of the Col may undertake some lectur

The salary will be on the Lecturer Grade (£3,825 t and essential user car allow provided.

Further information obtained from the Registr phone Aberystwyth prospective applicants ca College informally, if they

Applications, stating ag post and salary, educatio ground, professional and qualifications and previous ence, together with the na three referees, should be the Registrar, College of ship Wales, Llanbadarn Aberystwyth SY23 3AS, Car shire, to reach him no lat 31st August, 1974.

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

LIBRARY SERVICE

TEAM LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited LIBRARIANS, either Charter possession of Parts I-II of the exam, to join a team of four sionals based on Horsham supervising seven smaller the area.

A current driving licence is as well as the ability to effectively in public.

Salary (awaiting Chartere to £1,926; Salary (Charte rarian) £1,926 to £2,23 and rous removal grants.

Application forms from Librarian, Library Admin Tower Street, Chichester returnable 14 days of appearance of th

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PPOINTMENTS

RIANS

SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

NIOR LIBRARY ANT (CATALOGUING)

ATIONS are invited for of SENIOR LIBRARY Candidates should be qualified. Graduates library experience or completed their pro- ications will be con- ary on scale £1,353 to to £1,926, £1,977 starting point accord- ations and experience. giving date of birth, experience and a brief should be sent to Secretary's Section (ext. University, Southampton from whom further par- be obtained. Closing applications: August 30. quote reference

LIC & UNIVERSITY

RALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

CATIONS are invited for to the following:

CULTY OF ARTS

in LINGUISTICS: will be in the Depart- Linguistics (Head: Profes- Dixon). No special is prescribed. date: 23rd September.

Salary as Reader is p.a. current exchange approximately $A1: $1.91 4/5.

Conditions: The appointee required to take up duty

Reader is to retiring age

travel expenses are assistance with housing is for an appointee from out- Superannuation is on pattern with supplement-

University reserves the right an appointment or to appointment by invitation

applicants should ob- particulars from the of Commonwealth Uni- (Appt.), 36 Gordon Square, 0PF before applying.

BKBECK COLLEGE

University of London)

ICATIONS are invited from with professional qualifi- the POST of ASSISTANT IAN

twelve-point scale £2,118 plus London allowance of annum and threshold pay- General particulars, details and forms of application be obtained from the Secre- 16/R), Birkbeck College, Street, London, WC1E 7HX. date. 9 September.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

TURESHIP IN LIBRARY STUDIES

ICATIONS are invited for TURESHIP in LIBRARY and ATION STUDIES, tenable November 1, 1974. Candi- should be graduates and/or of the Library Association have good library ex- Experience in the county service or in a college or library would be advan- Subjects in which the would most welcome lecturing strength are of Libraries and Cata- information Science. on the scale for lecturers: to £2,247 to £2,412, rising with contributory pen- under the F.S.S.U. Ini- on the scale will de- qualifications and experi-

ications should be received September 30, 1974. Further may be obtained from Personnel Officer, The Queen's sity of Belfast BT7 1NN, Ireland. Please quote number 1974/TLS.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
Hill, Egham, Surrey

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

quired for general duties in the Library. Salary on the scale £1,581. An ability to type be an advantage for some

apply as soon as possible details of education and any to the Personnel Officer.

WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

UNIVERSITY OF WALES)

MAIN LIBRARY

ICATIONS are invited for of RESEARCH ASSISTANT out a research project in information retrieval. The will involve introducing staff research students to a number information retrieval systems in and dentistry, formulating literature searches and the overall usefulness of The project is being financed British Library Research and Department (formerly and will run from 1st 1974 to 31st December.

should have an degree, preferably in a with a library or infor- science qualification and experience. The salary to a maximum of £3,108 depending on qualifica- experience.

in writing, with a curriculum vitae and the names addresses of two referees, to Librarian, Welsh National of Medicine Heath Park, Car- 4XN, two weeks from the appearance of this advertise-

Further particulars of the appoint- obtainable from the Librarian, Dannatt. Cardiff 755944

Buckinghamshire
County
Library

Divisional Reference Librarian
(Central Division)

Based at Aylesbury

Divisional Reference Librarian
(Northern Division)

Based at Bletchley

Minimum Qualification:
Chartered Librarian

Salary: AP4/5
£2,360-£2,945

Librarian
Stokenchurch Library

Salary: Librarian's Scale
£1,478-£2,051

Mobile Librarian
Buckingham

Salary: Librarian's Scale
£1,478-£2,051

NJC Conditions of Service. Successful applicant subject to medical examination. Removal expenses of up to £160 and lodgings allowance of £8 per week, pending removal. Mortgage advances and guarantees also available in certain circumstances.

Applications (no forms) together with the names and addresses of two referees to the County Librarian, County Library, County Hall, Aylesbury, to be received by the 29th August, 1974, from whom further details may be obtained.

GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

Ministry of
Local Government

require a

GOVERNMENT ARCHIVIST

**Salary £3,370
(under review) plus
Tax Free Gratuity**

To be responsible for the day to day running of the National Archives of Malawi. Duties include publication of an annual bibliography, purchase of historical material and research. Candidates, aged up to 50, should hold a degree in History, Diploma in Librarianship and a Certificate in Archives Administration

Generous paid leave with free passages and baggage allowance. Education allowances and subsidised housing Loan for the purchase of a car Free medical attention.

Please apply to MALAWI BUYING AND TRADE AGENTS, RECRUITMENT SECTION, c/o Berners Hotel, Berners Street, London W1A 3BE, for application form and further particulars quoting reference number 699/A.

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA

LECTURESHIP IN MEDIEVAL HISTORY

APPLICATIONS are invited for a LECTURER in the Department of HISTORY. Candidates should be qualified in Medieval History.

Current salary scales are: Lecturer Grade I: $A10,718—469 by 3—$A12,352; Lecturer Grade II: $A9,002—470 by 1—467 by 2—$A10,439. An appointment will be offered within one of these grades according to the qualifications and experience of the appointee.

General conditions and application forms available from Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications close on 13th September, 1974.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

THE SCHOOL OF BUILDING
VAUXHALL COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Wandsworth Bridge Road, London SW6 2JY

Required for one term only commencing 9 September, 1974, a temporary full time LECTURER I in SECRETARIAL SKILLS. Salary (Burnham) £1,800-£2,874 plus London allowance and threshold payment.

The starting point will depend upon qualifications, training and experience, the maximum extended to £3,045 for good honours graduates.

Application form, returnable as soon as possible, and further particulars from the Senior Administrative Officer at the College.

LONDON BOROUGH OF WALTHAM FOREST
LIBRARIES AND THE ARTS DEPARTMENT

Senior Assistant
Harrow Green Library

Grade AP.2. £1,644 to £1,926

per annum plus £105 London Weighting (under review)

A cost of living supplement of £125 per annum is also paid.

The successful applicant will be expected to assume full responsibility as third in seniority in the staff of the Library and to undertake work with children.

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Forest Road, London E17 4JF (telephone: 01-527 5544, ext 207).

Closing date: 23rd August, 1974.
Quote reference J.166.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL
Science Information Service

at central London Headquarters requires an assistant for information and bibliographic work in support of science and education work both overseas and at headquarters.

Candidates should have a Science degree and/or ALA or AI Inf.Sc. or equivalent qualification. Experience of library or information service work is essential and familiarity with scientific literature desirable.

Salary age pointed from £1,825 at 21 rising to £2,133 at 25 rising to maximum of £3,010. Additional cost of living allowance. Non-contributory superannuation scheme with transfer arrangements.

Write quoting G/6/C.8 to Staff Recruitment Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA, for further particulars and application form, to be submitted by 2 September, 1974.

HERTFORDSHIRE
LIBRARY SERVICE

LIBRARIAN

Radlett Library, A.P. IV

Minimum qualification: Associateship of the Library Association. Removal expenses, lodging and travelling allowance where appropriate. Particulars from the County Librarian, County Hall, Hertford SG13 8EJ; applications within 14 days.

LONDON BOROUGH
OF
LEWISHAM

Amenities Department

Assistant Librarian (3 posts)

£1,614-£2,187/£2,496

If you are interested in joining a modern, progressive Library Service and are professionally qualified you are invited to apply for posts of Assistant Librarian to assist and deputise for Branch Librarians or to undertake work with children in branch libraries. Applications welcomed from those successful in recent examinations. Chartered Librarians will be considered for promotion following satisfactory probationary service. Generous assistance with relocation expenses.

Application forms, returnable by 30 August, and full details from 01-690 7666 (24-hour Ansafone service) quoting reference AM66 and job title, or write (or call at) Personnel Division, Town Hall, Catford, London SE6 4RU.

ROYAL INSTITUTE
BRITISH ARCHITECTS

ENERGETIC CATALOGUER required to join two others in busy professional library with particular duty of Cataloguing Foreign Architectural Literature.

Professional qualifications, some languages, familiarity with A-A Cataloguing Rules (1967) essential, some knowledge of UDC an advantage.

Congenial conditions, subsidised lunches.

Salary starting at about £2,000.

Apply with details of qualifications and experience to: Personnel Officer, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London W1N 4AD

DEPUTY LIBRARIAN

For Brooklands Technical College, Weybridge. The library is purpose-built and accommodates some 30,000 books as well as other learning resources, slides, tapes, transparencies, records, etc. No Saturday work.

Applicants should be mature men and women with either an intermediate or full qualification.

Salary £1,478 to £2,360, according to qualifications and experience.

Further details and application form from Chief Administrative Officer, Brooklands Technical College, Heath Road, Weybridge. Telephone: Weybridge 53300.

**SURREY
COUNTY COUNCIL**

BOLTON
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the post of

Assistant Librarian

at the Bolton College of Education (Technical), Chadwick Street, Bolton.

The library is part of the Learning Resources Unit of the College and the person appointed will be responsible, under the guidance of the Tutor-Librarian, for the development of audio-visual resources and general library work.

Salary scale: Librarians' scale, £1,353 to £2,235.

Application forms, to be returned by 30th August, 1974, and further particulars are obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Bolton BL1 1RU.

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Great Ayton Library

Librarians' Scale £1,353-£2,235 per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

Removal expenses and lodging allowance payable in approved cases.

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians.

Application form and further details from The County Librarian, North Yorkshire County Library, Grammar School Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire DL6 1DF.

Closing date: 24th August, 1974.

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL
LIBRARY SERVICE

Applications are invited from suitably experienced Chartered Librarians, or personnel having passed the Final Examination of the Library Association for the following posts:—

(a) SCHOOL LIBRARIAN
A.P. 4-5 £2,235-£2,820 p.a.

(b) ASSISTANT SCHOOLS LIBRARIAN
A.P. 4, £2,235-£2,535 p.a.

(c) ASSISTANT WELSH BOOKS LIBRARIAN
A.P. 3, £1,926-£2,235 p.a.

Welsh speaking ability will be regarded as additional qualification for posts (a) and (b) and essential for post (c). Application forms obtainable from the undersigned to be returned by 28th August, 1974.

M. H. PHILLIPS

Director of Administration, Shire Hall, Mold.

LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

BRANCH LIBRARIAN—KEW

Applicants should possess the Library Association Final Examination or equivalent.

Salary: £1,614 to £2,496 p.a. plus £125 p.a. threshold payments.

Minimum salary for Chartered Librarian: £2,070 p.a.

For application forms and further details apply to Borough Librarian, The Retreat, Retreat Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 1PH (01-940 0031), returnable by 28th August, 1974.

London Borough of
RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS

Library Staff

We invite applications from candidates for positions in our Technical Library.

Assistant Librarian (part-time)

Preferably with at least two years' experience in special library work. Duties will include setting up and developing information retrieval systems.

Junior Library Assistant

The person appointed will be involved in all aspects of the library's day to day work where some typing will be required. This position would be suitable for either a school leaver or a graduate requiring one year's experience of special library work.

Our offices are situated in pleasant surroundings, approximately one mile from Epsom town. There is a good staff restaurant and sports/social club facilities.

Please write to: Mrs. P. E. Finch, WS Atkins Group Limited, Woodcote Grove, Ashley Road.
Epsom, Surrey.

WS Atkins Group Limited

HEAD OF REGISTRY c£2,500

Visnews is the most widely used international news film agency and with its film production and technical departments will be moving to new premises in the Park Royal area towards the end of the year.

We are looking for a Head of Registry to take responsibility for planning and establishing a new department which will house the company's files and records and provide an information retrieval service to the whole company.

Applicants should have knowledge of modern filing and retrieval techniques which may have been gained through office supervision or library experience Previous experience with a television or film production company would be an advantage.

The successful applicant will receive a thorough training over the next three months. In addition to some external training he/she will be attached to various departments within the company.

Please apply in writing giving a brief summary of your career to date, to:

**Ian Binks,
Personnel Manager,
Visnews Limited,
10 School Road.
London NW10 6TD.**

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY

Applications are invited for the following posts:

Librarian

based at Pickering Library

Librarian

based Filey/Hunmanby area

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians, or librarians who have passed the Library Association examinations.

Librarians' scale £1,353-£2,235 per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

Removal expenses and lodging allowance payable in approved cases.

Application form and further details from The County Librarian, North Yorkshire County Library, Grammar School Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire DL6 1DF. Closing date: 24th August, 1974.

LEARNING RESOURCES

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN AP 3/4

An opportunity for a qualified Librarian interested in, cataloguing, processing and ordering for the expanding library of the Faculty of Art and Design at Grand Parade in the centre of Brighton. Art, Design, Architecture, Literature and Humanities are covered in print and non print forms. *Salary in accordance with age, qualifications and experience, £1,926-£2,535 plus threshold agreement allowances.*

Further information and application forms (returnable by 2nd September) from the Bursar, Brighton Polytechnic, Moulsecoomb, Brighton BN2 4GJ, telephone 0273-67304.

Brighton Polytechnic

WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Library and Museum Service
Library and Museum Headquarters, Trowbridge

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Research and Development
Salary: AP5 £2,535-£2,820

The successful candidate will be required to undertake research projects which will further the development of the Library and Museum Service; to devise means of monitoring the performance of particular programme areas; to maintain and progress the development programme in terms of the building programme, the extension of existing services and establishment of new services.

Applicants must be Chartered Librarians with a minimum of three years' post-qualification experience and must hold a full current driving licence.

Casual car user allowance.

Removal and disturbance allowances up to a maximum of £500 payable, subject to certain conditions.

Application forms and further details from Director, Library and Museum Service, Frederick Hallworth, F.L.A., F.R.G.S., County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, returnable to Chief Executive not later than 28th August, 1974.

DEPUTY BOROUGH LIBRARIAN

PO 2 (£4,230–£4,737)

plus £105 London Weighting

Required to help run a flourishing libraries and Arts Division. Particular responsibility for staff, preparation of estimates and forward planning. Flair, imagination, commitment and senior management experience are absolute necessities.

New central library being built, to be followed by a theatre and concert hall Computerised loans and catalogue under way. High School Libraries being developed. Growing arts and entertainments programme. Historic House just acquired and the possibility of a museum in the future.

Removal and legal expenses paid in approved cases. Mortgage and car loan facilities available.

Application forms and further particulars obtainable from Roy Smith, F.L.A., Borough Librarian, Central Library, Manor Park Road, Sutton, Surrey.

Closing date 31st August, 1974.

LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON

Oldham Metropolitan Borough

Assistant Librarian

Applications are invited for posts of Assistant Librarian in the following sections of the Libraries Department. Salary according to the Librarians grade (£1,353-£2,235) and applicants should be Chartered or Qualified Librarians.

1. **Technical, Commercial and Reference Libraries Ref T/L2.**
2. **Service to Schools Ref C/L6.**
3. **Children's Libraries Ref C/L3..**

Full details and application forms are available from the Director, Central Library, Union Street, Oldham OL1 1DN. to whom applications must be returned by 27th August, 1974.

SENIOR ASSISTANTS (2 Posts)

1) **Mobile Library (Ref. 9/24)**
2) **(Ref. 9/25)**

Salary £1,788-£2,070 + threshold payment

Applicants should have passed the final examinations of the Library Association and have appropriate experience.

Write for further details and application form to the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Patriot Square, E2 9LN, or telephone 01-981 0077 (24 hour answering service). Please quote Ref. Closing date 2nd September, 1974.

London Borough of TOWER HAMLETS

BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

Technical Librarian, T.3/4

Salary up to maximum of £1,926 p.a. with the allowance currently £125.28 and subject to pay re-

Applications are invited for the above post. Responsibilities include the maintenance of an efficient technical library, the provision of an information service to the technical staff and other duties which occur from time to time. A knowledge of CI/SfB previous experience in a technical library or construction industry would be an advantage viewing of technical representatives and the keeping up-to-date of records of all current building materials their costs and performance will be required

Financial assistance and allowances on lodging moval and legal expenses, housing loans mortgages

Application forms obtainable from R. C. H. FRIBA, AA Dipl. County Architect, Wilton House, side Road, Reading.

Closing date: 28th August, 1974.

City of London Polytechnic

The Library and Learning Resources Service

Applications are invited for the post of:

Services Librarian

Responsible for participation in policy making vision of a team of subject specialists and other professional librarians, the planning maintenance development of library services to users. Promotion use will include an active programme of library instruction. Candidates should be Chartered Librarians, a degree be an advantage, and have extensive professional experience. The salary scale will be £3,369-£3,936 (Librarian I), salary and London Weighting under review.

Staff Development Librarian

Responsible for the induction, training and further tion of library staff, and for the effective staffing library service points Participation in staff Candidates should be Chartered Librarians, a degree experience of library school teaching or staff training be advantages. The salary scale will be £3,024- (ILEA Librarian II), salary and London Weighting review.

Application forms (returnable within two weeks of appearance of this advertisement) and further details available from:

The Assistant Secretary,
City of London Polytechnic,
Administrative Headquarters,
117-119 Houndsditch.
London EC3A 7BU

East Sussex

SENIOR LIBRARIAN

£2,235-£2,535

Applicants should be Chartered Librarians who have had extensive experience in Public Libraries at Senior level. The person appointed will initially be based at the Brighton Library and will be requested to assist in the provision of a professional library service to the Brighton area.

Application forms and further details available from the Personnel Officer, East Sussex County Library, 44 St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes. Sussex BN7 1SQ (telephone Lewes 5400, ext. 764). Closing date: 30th August, 1974.

HERTFORDSHIRE LIBRARY SERVICE

Assistant

County Bibliographical Unit,
Library Headquarters

A.P. II/III

No Saturday work. An interest in Drama would be an advantage. Minimum qualification Part I of the Library Association Examination. Removal expenses lodging and travelling allowance where appropriate

Particulars from the County Librarian, County Hall, Hertford SG13 8EJ: applications within 14 days.

APPOINTMENTS

RESEARCH ASSISTANT (LIBRARIAN)

. . . for the European Languages Printed Books Section. Duties will include library inquiry work, supervision of the loans desk, cataloguing, and responsibility for serials and binding.

Candidates must be qualified librarians (or expect to be so by September, 1974) with some practical experience, and should preferably have a degree in an arts subject and a knowledge of at least one modern foreign European language.

Salary: Grade I £2,800 to over £3,700; Grade II around £1,950 to over £3,000. Starting salary may be above the minima. Level of appointment according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 6 September, 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222, ext. 500, or LONDON, 01-839 1992 (24-hour answering service). quoting G(AG)382.

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY AND RECORDS

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY AND RECORDS

Superintendent of the Reading Rooms

. . to be responsible for all Reading Room services to the public (mainly graduate students). Duties will include organizing work at the Staff Counter which is manned by a Librarian and an Archivist, the Book Loans and Requisitions Clerks, and Repository Assistants; supervising the provision of photocopies; handling copyright questions; and arranging group visits.

Candidates should normally be aged at least 30 and have a degree and a professional qualification or experience in librarianship or archive administration. They must have organizing ability, a sympathetic understanding of the needs of graduate students, and an appreciation of the value of original research materials.

Starting salary, as a Senior Research Assistant, will range from £3,600 to around £4,600, according to qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 10 September, 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222, ext. 500, or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24-hour answering service), quoting G/8725.

Opening January 1975

A NEW LIBRARY

Located on the west side of Bognor Regis, to serve a population of 10,000. This will be an open-plan building of approximately 3,000 square feet, using the Plessey Light Pen.

A CHARTERED LIBRARIAN

is required to exploit this new facility to the full. Salary £2,235-£2,625; generous removal and resettlement grants, possibility of assistance with mortgage facilities and/or temporary rented accommodation.

Write or telephone for application form from County Librarian, Tower Street, Chichester (telephone 85100, extension 638 and telex 86279). Returnable within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Librarian

The Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board's Information Service is made up of a team of six people and is centered round a small but effective library. Its main function is to meet and where possible to anticipate the information needs of a staff of 70 professional Training Advisers. A vacancy now occurs for a librarian to be responsible for the library functions of the service, which is based in the Board's pleasant, modern offices in Croydon.

The librarian will be responsible for a library assistant and part time classifier. He or she will be expected to maintain and develop an already professional library service and will have particular responsibility for book selection, classification and cataloguing, information search and compiling bibliographies. He or she will also assist other professional staff of the Board in providing a current awareness service and undertaking more specialized in-depth information work

Applicants should be Chartered Librarians with a good general library background and preferably with 2-3 years' experience of specialist library work in the educational, commercial or management fields. This interesting and challenging job will appeal to someone with a lively, flexible mind who is willing to take a keen interest in training.

Starting salary in the region of £2,750 plus fringe benefits.

Applications with full details of qualifications, experience and present salary should be addressed to:

**I. T. Atkins, Food, Drink and
Tobacco Industry Training Board,
Leon House, Croydon CR9 3NT.**

Find your place in British Gas

LIBRARY ASSISTANT

London

We are looking for a bright, enthusiastic assistant to work in the library of the Watson House Research Station, located in South West London and working in the field of gas utilisation.

The library is part of the Scientific Information Centre serving over 275 technical staff. The work will include responsibility for book issue, control of periodicals, assistance to readers, and other desk duties.

You should have at least two G.C.E. "O" level passes, including English, and a keen interest in library work. Previous experience is not essential. There will be the opportunity to study for the C & G Library Assistant Certificate after a qualifying period.

Initial salary depends on age and qualifications within the range £846 (age 16)—£1,428 (age 21) rising to £1,719 plus threshold payments.

Write giving full personal details to the Administration Manager, British Gas, Watson House, Peterborough Road, London SW6 3HN, quoting Ref. No. RD/WH/105/TL.

BRITISH GAS

LIBRARIAN

For de Stafford County Secondary School, Caterham

To be responsible to the Headmaster for the care of the school library. Duties include the selection and purchase of books in consultation with the teaching staff; cataloguing, preparation of displays and general development of the school library as a Resources Centre. Applicants must be qualified librarians.

Salary: £2,360-£2,660.

Application form from Mrs. J. Waller, 123 Blackborough Road, Reigate.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

NEW CENTRAL LIBRARY

Sutton's New Central is due to open to the public in 1975. The library will form a part of a complex planned to include a college of liberal arts, a theatre and a public hall. It has a floor area of 56,000 sq. ft. and will house over a quarter of a million books.

The library is to be arranged in subject areas integrating lending and reference material. Each area will be staffed by a team of subject advisers.

Enthusiastic and energetic librarians are invited to apply for the following posts in this new and exciting environment.

Librarian in Charge: PO 1 (4-8)
Salary £3,723-£4,209*

The successful candidate will be a Chartered Librarian with at least seven years' experience since qualifying. He or she will probably be a graduate and they will be versed in public library management with a good knowledge of modern library techniques.

Subject Specialist
(Language and Literature) SO 1
Salary £2,925-£3,270*

Subject Specialist
(Commerce, Science and Technology) SO 1
Salary £2,925-£3,270*

Subject Specialist
(Music and Arts) SO 1
Salary £2,925-£3,270*

Subject Specialist
(Humanities) SO 1
Salary £2,925-£3,270*

Subject Specialist
(Information and Local Studies) SO 1
Salary £2,925-£3,270*

The Subject Specialists together with two Principal Assistants and the Librarian in Charge will be concerned with all aspects of the New Central Library and responsible for the organization of the library service within their field.

Successful candidates will be Chartered Librarians with a degree or a demonstrable interest in the subject area. They will probably have been qualified for at least five years.

Removal and legal expenses paid in approved cases.

Mortgage facilities available.

Further information and application forms from Roy Smith, F.L.A., Borough Librarian, Central Library, Manor Park Road, Sutton, Surrey. Telephone number: 01-642 9536.

Closing date: 31 August, 1974.

* Salaries quoted are inclusive of London Weighting of £105 (under review) but do not include threshold agreement payments.

LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON

LIBRARIANS

in Government Departments

There are vacancies in the following Government Departments for candidates with professional qualifications and some practical experience. Those expecting to obtain professional qualifications by Summer 1974 will be considered.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
- Main Library, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Hants.
- Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Aldermaston, Berks.
- Central and Army Library, Whitehall, SW1.
- Central and Army Library, St. Christopher House, London, SE1.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS HEADQUARTERS
- Library, Cheltenham, Glos.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY
- Headquarters Library, Central London (2 posts).
- Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, Herts.

Further vacancies may arise in these and other Departments.

SALARY (Inner London): Nearly £2,000 to over £3,100; £228 less elsewhere. Starting salary may be above the minimum. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 4 September, 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222, ext. 500, or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24-hour answering service), quoting G(7)624.